

## Thatcher bid to slash £8bn food mountain

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

The Prime Minister is to propose that farmers in Britain and the rest of Europe take land out of production to rid the Common Market of its £8.7 billion food mountains.

In a courageous bid to tackle a crisis which European leaders have been dodging for years, she will fight hard to impose this British last-resort solution at a crucial EEC summit meeting in London next month.

Mrs Thatcher will insist that only modest cuts will be necessary to slay the monster that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has become.

However, *The Times* can reveal that, at the same time, a devastating report is being prepared by the original architect of the CAP who claims that the crisis is now so desperate that 20 per cent of farming land - both good and marginal - should be taken out of production.

Mrs Thatcher is anxious to resolve the food surplus crisis before Britain hands over the Presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers to Belgium on December 31.

The summit, on December 5 and 6, will be the last chance to fulfil her pledge that the CAP bill would be taken by

the horns during the British Presidency. Sources close to Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that the British proposal of a reduction in the amount of farming land to cut production in beef by about 1 per cent, milk by 3 per cent and cereals by 5 per cent, had a good chance of being approved eventually.

The indications are, however, that Mrs Thatcher will

**How the Common Agricultural Policy turned into a monster that grew out of control: Pages 12, 13**

fail to get agreement at the summit, although sources are optimistic that she will at least succeed in launching the process for decisions to be made early next year.

Mrs Thatcher is eager to put her stamp on the Presidency but hopes of a deal are being thwarted by Chancellor Kohl of West Germany. He is facing elections in January and is reluctant to agree to any decision that could turn farmers against him.

One Whitehall source said yesterday: "All we want at the moment is to keep the Germans happy and prevent them from saying 'no' to our proposals. If they won't say 'yes' it would be better if they said 'nothing'."

Mrs Thatcher has been con-

vinced that the only practicable option left to stop the CAP from running out of control may now have to be to cut the amount of land available for production. But British officials believe that only a small reduction is needed.

Dr Sicco Mansholt, the former Dutch Agriculture Minister and ex-President of the European Commission, whose vision of a fair price deal for farmers formed the basis of the CAP more than 25 years ago and who is now preparing the report calling for a 20 per cent cut in farmland, told *The Times* in an interview that only this sort of drastic action would save the CAP from collapse.

He said: "No one believed when we set up the CAP that there would be such surpluses. Now we have to get rid of them and the only choice is to make one-fifth of the land fallow."

But, according to sources, Mrs Thatcher does not believe that a 20 per cent cut is necessary.

One source said yesterday: "We're only talking about a very modest change to correct huge waste. We'd rather do it through prices or by limiting the open-ended guarantees for farmers, but that could cause political problems."

"So if we can't keep down production through price then we should take a bit of land out. We're not talking about very much."

## Tariff war likely if EEC fails to agree

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Growing fears that the world's two greatest trading blocs could be on the brink of a tariff war will dominate today's meeting of the 12 EEC foreign ministers in Brussels.

American frustration with Europe's agricultural protectionism has reached a pitch not seen for many years and officials in Brussels are warning that the time for compromise is running out.

Only 37 days remain to settle a complex and broad-ranging dispute. Even allowing for the European art of fudge, it is thought Washington is unlikely to accept further delay.

America's farmers have been feeling the pinch since Spain and Portugal joined the EEC, forcing it to raise tariffs against them. US exports of sorghum, corn and other prod-

ucts came to a standstill, leading to demands for relaxation of Washington's US tariffs to block an estimated \$500 million of EEC imports were to have begun on July 1, but were averted by an eleventh-hour compromise.

This allowed the US to continue exporting at the 1985 level until the end of the year, on the basis that by then a long-term solution would be reached.

Responsibility for the negotiations lies with the European Commission, but in practical terms the foreign ministers hold the reins.

If a compromise is not reached, Britain feels that international dispute-arbitration mechanisms under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be used.



The Duchess of York striding ahead with a shooting party at Sandringham at the weekend (Photograph: Simon Runtz)

## Shultz admission on Iran talks

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan's Administration was under increasing pressure at the weekend after Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, admitted that he had attended two White House discussions on the Iran arms sales, contradicting State Department statements that he had been only "sporadically" informed.

Mr Shultz's admission, made on his way to Ottawa, follows accusations by Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, that Mr Shultz was "repeatedly and often" informed of the details. The Secretary of State however denied as "not true" reports that he had asked for the dismissal of Admiral John Poindexter, Mr McFarlane's successor.

As the furore continued, with White House aides accusing each other of bungling the operation, Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, defended what he called the "high-risk policy initiative" and said "the jury is still out" on whether it was conducted correctly.

He told the Washington Post that President Reagan "would just as soon that everybody shut up." Mr Regan said he had no plans to

leave the White House, "unless asked to by the President" but he added: "That doesn't hold forever. I'm not sure I'll be here in January '89. How long can I hold out? A couple more of these things."

However, a growing number of Congressmen and Reagan supporters are calling for the prompt dismissal of both Mr Regan and Admiral Poindexter.

Significantly, long-time California friends of the President, including Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney General, are now saying that Mr Shultz must also leave.

They are said to be urging the president, with the encouragement of Mrs Nancy Reagan, to replace Mr Shultz with Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and to put Mr Drew Lewis, a former Transportation Secretary, in the place of Mr Regan.

Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, a former ambassador to the United Nations, is being canvassed as a possible replacement for Mr Poindexter.

President Reagan insisted last week that he would not sack anybody.

## Suspect share deals revealed

By Carol Ferguson

An investigation into insider trading by a leading accountancy body has discovered suspicious share price movements in more than three-quarters of the cases analysed.

On average, shares rose 15 per cent faster than the stock market as a whole in the month before a bid was announced, according to unpublished figures prepared by staff of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW).

The ICAEW's technical directorate undertook its investigation after the Ivan Bossey scandal.

It looked at all takeovers announced during April last year. The results showed that in 15 of the 19 cases there were noticeable price movements in the shares during the 10 days before an announcement.

The movements averaged 14.87 per cent above the changes in the level of stock market prices as a whole. Analysis, page 22

## Wright got fee for revealing M15's secrets

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

An extraordinary secret deal under which Mr Peter Wright, the former senior M15 officer, was paid "substantial sums" in royalties for a book on the security service by Mr Chapman Pincher, the author, can be disclosed by *The Times* today.

Until now, it was believed that Mr Wright's sole motive for helping Mr Pincher to write his book, *The Trade is Treachery*, in late 1980 was that of a crusader exposing alleged traitors inside M15 in an attempt to clean up British intelligence.

However, he had another motive which was money. Under a secret arrangement with Mr Pincher, 50 per cent of the royalties from the book was to be paid to a front company of "consultants". There was only one consultant and that was Mr Wright.

The revelation that Mr Wright was paid "thousands of pounds" for collaborating with Mr Pincher for his book which was filled with classified information, could swing the court case in Sydney the Government's way.

This week Mr Wright is expected to appear in the witness box for the first time in the New South Wales Supreme Court in the case brought by the Government to stop the publication of his book, *The Spy Catcher*.

Details of his collaboration with Mr Pincher for *The Trade is Treachery* and a secret trip he made to Britain in August 1980 which was paid for by a good friend of his, Lord Rothschild, himself

a former M15 officer, may then emerge. Yesterday Mr William Armstrong, managing director of Sidgwick & Jackson, which published Mr Pincher's book, told *The Times*: "The book was commissioned in a perfectly normal way. Half the royalties were paid to Mr Pincher, the other half to a company whose name I had been given. I was not aware of the existence of Mr Wright."

Mr Pincher yesterday said that when he met Mr Wright at a secret address in this country for a few hours in August 1980, the former M15 officer told him he was writing a book about treachery in the secret services, including the case of Sir Roger Hollis, the former director-general of M15, and had completed several chapters.

Mr Pincher told *The Times*: "Wright said that he and his wife Lois who did his typing, were finding the book too laborious and he wanted a professional writer whom he could trust to complete it on the understanding that he would get 50 per cent of the royalties."

"I told him that I could not possibly be involved in giving him money but that if a book was feasible and a reputable publisher could be found, it would be normal practice for half the royalties to be paid to him, provided I was not involved in the payments in any way."

The meeting between Mr Pincher and Mr Wright had been arranged by Lord Rothschild. Continued on page 20, col 7

## Tomorrow

**Sid's sale of the century**

The sale of British Gas is likely to make £5.6 billion, the largest share sale in British history. Seven and a half million people have already expressed an interest. Tomorrow *The Times* publishes the application form and prospectus - in full.

**Portfolio Gold**

● The £2,000 weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition on Saturday was shared by three readers, Mr J R. Lawes of Ealing, London W5, Mrs J Jones of Chippingham, Wills, and Mrs A M Abbott of Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Details page 3. ● There is £2,000 to be won today - double the usual amount because there was no winner in Saturday's daily competition. Portfolio list page 24; rules and how to play, information service, page 20.

## TIMES SPORT

**Tyson's title**  
Mike Tyson, the 20-year-old American, became the youngest boxer to win a world heavyweight title when he beat Trevor Berbick in the second round in Las Vegas. Page 34

**All square**  
Everton and Liverpool drew 0-0 in their first division football match at Goodison Park. Page 34

## TIMES BUSINESS

**Production up**  
The Confederation of British Industry's monthly trends inquiry shows an improvement in manufacturing prospects but there was concern over the outlook for inflation. Page 21

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## Victory for Austrian Socialists

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

With over 92 per cent of the votes counted, the Austrian Socialist Party held on to their majority, winning 80 seats in Parliament. Their rivals, the Austrian People's Party, polled 41.25 per cent of the votes to win 76 seats.

Both parties suffered considerably from the success of the Freedom Party under their right-wing nationalist leader Herr Jörg Haider, which polled 9.83 per cent of the votes, winning 19 seats.

The Greens polled 4.63 per cent of the votes to win nine seats.

## Police investigate FT thefts

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Metropolitan and City of London police have been called in by the *Financial Times* to investigate two thefts of documents from company premises, including files revealing the company's negotiating strategy with the print union Sogat '82.

Mr Frank Barlow, chief executive of the newspaper, said yesterday that "two or three" files had been removed from the company's headquarters at Bracken House in the City and given to another newspaper. The files were subsequently returned.

Mr Barlow said he did not know which newspaper had received the files. As a matter of routine procedure, City of London police were asked to

investigate the theft, he said.

The *Financial Times* is negotiating a series of agreements with its unions to cover its planned move to a high-technology printing plant at the East India Dock. The newspaper is seeking to substantially reduce its workforce as a result.

In a second case, Metropolitan Police have been called in to investigate the theft of a confidential memorandum written by a director of the company's newsletter-publishing division.

The memorandum was removed from the desk of Mr Peter Sabine at Tower House, headquarters of *Financial Times* Business Information (FTBI), a newsletter-publishing division.

The document, which angered journalists, contained

an assessment of FTBI employees on a 10-point scale.

It warned that some of them were "contaminated by undesirable attitudes and practices" and suggested that the newsletter division be reorganised, dispensing with the services of certain employees.

The memorandum was subsequently distributed to journalists at the *Financial Times*, who demanded an apology.

Mr Barlow disavowed the memorandum, which he said violated company policy. He said yesterday that he had held a disciplinary hearing concerning Mr Sabine, clearing him of gross mismanagement but finding him guilty of an error in judgement. Consequently, Mr Sabine has been removed from his position at FTBI and reassigned.

## Secretaries on £15,000 plus

Top secretaries have broken through the £15,000 a year barrier and can now expect a long list of perks in addition, according to a secretarial recruitment organization.

During the next five years, the salaries of such secretaries were likely to increase well beyond the rate for other clerical positions, Mrs Diana Duggan, of City Recruitment Consultants, said.

## Villagers go into battle

Angry villagers are to hold a protest meeting at Great Cressingham, Norfolk, tonight to draw up plans to fight the Army's proposal to buy 3,450 acres of farmland to extend the 17,000-acre Stamford battle training ground.

## 'Repentance' ends 20-year silence on Stalin era

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

After a deafening official silence lasting more than 20 years, the Soviet Union has in recent weeks begun the painful process of coming to public terms with the mass terror of the Stalin era, a subject previously kept under wraps on strict Kremlin orders.

The first sign of a change more significant than anything so far seen in Mr Gorbachev's cultural thaw came with the limited release of *Repentance*, a remarkable film which for the first time deals frankly - if in allegorical form - with the horrors of Soviet life during the purges.

Now showing to selected audiences in Moscow, the film will be released during the next few weeks, having already received approval from senior ideologues in the Kremlin hierarchy. "It is probably the most sensational film to have appeared

here in my lifetime. It is virtually impossible to get a ticket," one Moscow film enthusiast in her early 30s said.

The film, a subtle blend of fact and fiction by the well-known director Tengiz Abuladze, (from Stalin's native Republic of Georgia) drives home the previously unmentionable message that the Soviet Union has yet to acknowledge openly the full horrors of Stalinism. Soviet audiences claim the central villain, although unidentified, is clearly recognizable as Stalin's ruthless chief of secret police, Lavrenti Beria.

In one telling scene, a window is shown where prisoners' families are told whether they can correspond with prisoners. Among the last names read out are the real names of Georgian intellectuals murdered during the Stalinist period.

The release of the film, already showing to packed cinemas in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, has coincided with an equally sensational move in the Soviet literary world, the public announcement that a major autobiographical novel about the Stalin era, *The Children of the Arab*, is to be published here next spring.

Moscow - Mr Gorbachev last night said that "the day is not far off" when there would be an agreed political settlement to the Afghanistan question, leading to a withdrawal of the Soviet troops. (Christopher Walker writes).

The remarks have increased speculation that his visit to Asia may be used to launch new moves on Afghanistan and other Asian issues. Gorbachev visits Delhi, page 9

The book is due to appear in the magazine *Druzhba Narodov* (Friendship of the Peoples), one of the Soviet monthlies that introduce important literary works before their publication in book form. The announcement that the novel will appear in its April, May and June issues is understood to have been sanctioned at a high level in the Kremlin.

According to those who have read the manuscript, which has been in preparation for some 20 years, the novel presents the dictator Stalin as a central character, stripped of the carefully rewritten history and official myth that, in the Soviet Union, has long surrounded his true behaviour.

Despite the de-Stalinization programme of the late 1950s, the Stalinist period, which included mass political arrests before and after the Second World War, has been very much a closed subject.

Leading figures in Moscow's cultural world have compared the sudden change in official attitude towards works on Stalin with the brief period in the early 1960s when Khrushchev allowed publication of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel about the infamous Stalinist labour camps, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

According to literary sources, one driving force behind the recent liberalization has been Mr Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, who was last week elected the only female member of the 11-strong governing board of the Cultural Fund, a new organization devoted to supporting the arts.

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NEWS SUMMARY

# Soldiers hurt in IRA bomb raid

Five soldiers were injured yesterday, none seriously, when the Provisional IRA fired five home-made mortar bombs into the middle of the fortified police and army base at Middletown, south Armagh, on the Irish border. The mortars were launched from a van about 300 yards away, across the border in the republic's Co Monaghan.

Only four of the five bombs exploded inside the police and army compound. There were no casualties from the Royal Ulster Constabulary but the soldiers were hit by flying debris. Two were taken to hospital.

The van in which the mortar tubes were mounted caught fire almost immediately after the breakfast time attack. It was either burned by the attackers or by the premature detonation of a booby-trap device designed to catch members of the security forces. Irish police cordoned off the area around the wreck for several hours.

# UDM poll decision

A total of 31 delegates from the Union of Democratic Miners are almost certain to vote to put up their own parliamentary candidate to fight Labour in the important mining constituency of Mansfield, now Labour-held.

The move is retaliation for the refusal of the Labour Party to recognize the UDM, and the selection of Mr Alan Meale, a left-winger, to replace Mr Don Concannon, the retiring MP in the Labour-held seat. He had a majority of 2,216. The UDM has said it may also put up rival candidates in Bassetlaw, Ashfield, and Sherwood. The UDM says its own candidate could win Mansfield, or let in the Conservatives, and destroy Labour's chances in the other constituencies.

# Soldier's new heart

Britain's first artificial heart transplant patient was named yesterday as Army Sergeant Raymond Cooke, aged 40, from Nottingham, who was given a Jarvik-7 plastic heart this month at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge.

His identity was kept a secret until he received a new human heart. The condition of Sergeant Cooke, a father of five, was described as stable yesterday, with his new heart working well.

# Steel policy boost

Mr David Steel's defence policy has been overwhelmingly ratified by the English Liberal Council. More than 200 delegates at the council's meeting in Bristol endorsed the "Liberal initiative for a new statement of Alliance policy of defence and disarmament" with three votes against.

The initiative, worked out by the Liberal parliamentary party to bridge the gap between them and the SDP on defence, calls for a "freeze" on present nuclear levels. It says the Alliance is committed to Nato, accepts American bases, wants to cancel Trident but would maintain a "minimum nuclear deterrent" until it could be negotiated away.

# Safe seat fight call

Mr Willie Hamilton (right), the anti-royalist Labour MP for Fife Central who is aged 70 next June, is to fight a safe Conservative seat for Labour at the next election.

He has been selected as prospective Labour candidate for South Hams, Devon, where Mr Anthony Steen has a 12,000 Conservative majority. Mr Hamilton said he was looking forward to fighting a constituency where William of Orange, a founder of the present royal dynasty, landed in 1688.



# Moor soil offers clue

Police resume their search of Saddleworth Moor in Greater Manchester today for the bodies of two young people thought buried there 22 years ago by Ian Brady and Myra Hindley.

Soil samples from four locations in which eight body detection dogs showed special interest when the search began last Thursday are being analysed. Four search sites have been roped off after being pinpointed by Hindley as the most likely areas in which Keith Bennett, aged 12, and Pauline Reade, aged 16, will be found.

# £2.75m to tighten housing security

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A £2.75 million programme to tighten security on 12 crime-ridden urban council estates will be announced today by Mr John Patten, the Minister for Housing.

The programme is designed to protect tenants by putting obstacles in the way of would-be thieves and assaultants and to step up the drive against homelessness by upgrading hard-to-let flats.

At present, people would prefer to go on a council housing waiting list than take one of 115,000 empty properties on run-down, vandalized estates.

Ministers believe that such accommodation can be made more desirable by redesigning it to repel invaders.

Measures such as entry phones, new doors and locks and improved lighting will be carried out on four estates in London - at Brent, Lewisham, Southwark and Wandsworth.

Other target areas include estates in Derby, Leicester, Sheffield, South Tyneside, Gateshead and Langbaurgh in Cleveland.

The work of "hardening" the estates will be supervised by the Urban Housing Renewal Unit in conjunction with local authorities. The unit's budget for next year from the Department of Environment has recently been increased from £50 million to £75 million.

About £227,000 will be spent on 400 homes in four 11-storey tower blocks on the Silwood estate in Lewisham. The money will be spent on video entry phones, new locks on doors and windows and better lighting. Entry lobbies will also be redesigned and special screens will be fitted to balconies to stop intruders abseiling down buildings to gain entry.

On one low-rise block on the Gaywood estate in Southwark, doors operated by an

entry card system will be fitted to ground-floor garages. Doors and lighting will also be upgraded.

To date, the unit has spent £39 million on refurbishing run-down council property and giving tenants a voice in estate management, but only a small proportion has gone on crime prevention measures.

The Government is to crack down on the building of large new estates in the countryside and on the edges of towns, mainly in the south of England (Sheila Gunn writes).

A new planning circular is expected to be drawn up by the Department of Environ-

ment, backing local councils which attempt to block controversial new estates. It is likely to emphasize the Government's aim of enticing developers to make use of derelict inner cities, rather than "green field sites".

This has been welcomed by a group of Conservative backbenchers, who have been campaigning for tighter controls.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in a letter to Mr Robert Adley, MP for Christchurch: "Our commitment to the Green Belt and to other well-established policies for the conservation of the countryside remains firm".

Critics of the proposed Channel tunnel are planning to warn the public that an investment in the project will produce "an uncertain and much delayed return".

The Commons Select Committee on the Channel Tunnel, which sat for 34 days, is due to publish its report in the next week or so.

Then the Bill, given a second reading before MPs rose for the summer recess, will be sent to a Commons committee for scrutiny.

According to government officials there is no reason yet to revise the timetable, which proposes that the Bill should be on the statute book by the middle of next year.

But Mr Teddy Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, said yesterday: "The test for the Channel tunnel may well come in the summer. There is to be a share issue amounting to several hundred millions of pounds.

"It should not be forgotten that the Government has resisted a public inquiry.

"The big financial institutions have already shown their reluctance to put in money. For the ordinary shareholder the return will be uncertain and delayed. There is unlikely to be any profit in less than seven years."

# Inquiry is ordered on bailing by courts

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government has ordered a study into the way courts grant bail after what it regards as an alarming rise in the number of remand prisoners exacerbating the accommodation crisis in jails.

Figures published last week in the Home Office's criminal statistics for England and Wales show wide regional variations in custody rates.

Last year 9,700 prisoners, or about 20 per cent of the total, were on remand, mainly untried. Since 1978 the prison population has risen by about 4,500, of which about 4,000 were in the "untried" population.

Remand prisoners also put a disproportionate strain on the system. They are accorded special privileges, including the right to wear their own clothes and to receive regular visitors.

Because their cases are "live" they are regularly visited by solicitors, and have to be accompanied on trips to and from the courts.

Although the Government cannot interfere with the powers of the courts to remand people in custody or on bail, the Home Office has sent circulars to magistrates emphasizing the alternatives to remanding to custody, such as bail and remanding for special reports.

But ministers believe that the spirit of the Bail Act, which establishes the presumption that defendants will get bail unless there is good reason for them not to, is not being observed by some magistrates.

In a recent report the Prison Reform Trust referred to the "bail lottery", suggesting that whether bail was granted depended on where the case took place.

Ministers have asked the research and planning unit of the Home Office to carry out an inquiry on the variations between chosen areas to see whether they are justified.

Ministers could issue tougher guidance to the courts if they are unhappy with the inquiry.



# Ridley to answer fire report

By Robin Young

Mr Nicholas Ridley will respond this week to Sir John Gairick's highly critical report on the fire at Hampton Court Palace last March, in which the cartoon gallery and part of Sir Christopher Wren's south wing of the Fountain Court were destroyed.

The Department of the Environment denied reports yesterday that the Secretary of State had decided that its management should be transferred to private enterprise.

The Gairick report failed to pinpoint the cause of the fire, in which Lady Gale died, but dismissed reports that it had been started in the cartoon gallery to destroy evidence in forthcoming trials for alleged corruption in building contracts.

# 'Syllabus reform' to curb leftists

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A radical plan to impose a national curriculum on Britain's schools is being drawn up by a group of right-wing ministers and backbenchers for inclusion in the Conservative Party manifesto for the next election.

The move is part of the gathering Conservative assault on local authority control over education. It is intended to curtail drastically the powers of councillors to influence the shape and content of lessons.

It is particularly aimed at left-wing councils intent on promoting a progressive approach to matters such as sex education, nuclear weapons and political education in the classroom at the expense of traditional subjects.

The group behind the plan believes that on present trends many inner city Labour councils will become "ungovernable".

The plan for a curriculum determined by the Department of Education and Science, covering about 85 per cent of the timetable and spelling out both the relative balance between subjects and their content, is closely related to other moves recently disclosed in *The Times*.

A transfer of control over school budgets from local education authorities to newly constituted boards of governors.

The break-up of big councils, especially the London boroughs, into smaller, more manageable units with little more than "parish pump" responsibilities.

The changes are being fed to the so-called A team of senior

# Architects in power struggle

By Charles Knevit, Architecture Correspondent

The bitter struggle for leadership of 27,000 members of the Royal Institute of British Architects comes to a head tonight when the official presidential candidate, Mr Raymond Andrews, meets his challenger, Mr Rod Hackney, in a public debate in London.

Although many members outside the capital see its role either as a London club for partners in private practice or, at best, an expensive irrelevance, more than 10,000 are expected to cast their vote by the time polling closes next week. The result will be announced on December 10.

Apathy has been cast aside as each candidate has lobbied hard on conflicting policies. Mr Andrews is committed to preserving the status quo with minor reforms, and Mr Hackney is provocatively promising to rock the boat on a radical ticket which could see the departure of the institute secretary, Mr Patrick Harrison.

Mr Andrews' manifesto includes setting up regional practice bureaux.

He organized the institute's Festival of Architecture in 1984, celebrating its 150th anniversary. The event is perhaps best remembered for the Prince of Wales' controversial speech about "car-buncles" and "stumps".

Mr Hackney is a community architect, as well as a successful developer and house-builder, and one of the architectural advisers to the prince.

He is campaigning on reform of the construction industry lobby, the Group of Eight, more schools of architecture, a stronger regional and branch structure and long-term reform.

Mr Richard Rogers, last year's Royal Gold medalist for architecture, Mr Michael Manser, immediate past-president of the institute, Mr Colin Stansfield Smith, Hampshire county architect, and Mr Fred Roche, of consultants Conran Roche back Mr Andrews.

Mr Hackney's supporters include Sir Hugh Casson, Mr Cedric Price, Mr Keith Scott, chairman of the country's largest multi-disciplinary practice, BDP, and his running-mate, Mr David Rock, banned from attending meetings of the institute's policy committee over his support for the unofficial candidate.

# Tenders for collecting refuse 'may save £80m'

By Kenneth Gosting

Competitive tendering for refuse collection services by local authorities in England and Wales could lead to potential savings as high as £80 million a year, according to a new survey published in the November issue of *Fiscal Studies*.

It claims that the scope for generating savings in costs, without loss in the quality of service to householders, is enormous.

The researchers - Simon Domberger, of the London Business School, and Shirley Meadowcroft and David

# SDLP leader calls for talks

Northern Ireland well, Mr Hume said.

Renewing his repeated appeals to the Unionists to enter talks he said: "The question now is whether they have the self-confidence to face the rest of us on an equal footing".

The Anglo-Irish agreement provided the framework for such talks and slogans such as "Not an inch" and "No surrender" had not brought any closer the peace for which Unionists yearned.

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# Doctor shortage forces hospitals to pay high rates for locums

By Jill Sherman

Health authorities are being forced to pay huge sums to private locum agencies providing temporary medical cover as more doctors opt for high private rates.

Hospitals are paying up to three times the amount they would pay for doctors under the National Health Service system and the charges are spiralling. One health authority said that agency fees had completely wiped out all the savings it had made through putting other services out to tender.

Mr Phillip Hamblin, deputy unit administrator at West Hill Hospital, Dartford, said: "It is a seller's market. The agencies know that we can't find any locums so they can charge what they like."

The National Association of Health Authorities (Naha) has now asked the Department of Health and Social Security to impose fixed rates to stop agencies further pushing up charges, now between £9 and £12 an hour.

That would be backed up by a register so that the NHS could only use agencies operating at the set rates.

A recent Naha survey showed that 56 out of 88 health authorities used private agencies at a cost of up to £250,000 a year.

Until now most health authorities have been able to recruit locums - doctors who work for temporary periods to fill in for holidays or sickness or where a post cannot be filled - by advertising locally or through the *British Medical Journal*.

But now doctors, attracted by earnings of at least twice the NHS rate and travel expenses, are registering with agencies.

Some doctors are setting up their own agencies to reap the agency fee. "Locum agencies are being set up by a doctor who is the only doctor on the agency's books," Mr Brian Aisbitt, district general manager at South Tyneside Health Authority, said.

Last financial year South Tyneside spent £40,000 on locums. This year the district has already spent £72,000.

Over the past three months West Hill Hospital has advertised for 15 locums for different specialities, at mainly senior house officer grades.

Ten advertisements attracted no applicants at all.

West Hill is now paying £719 per week for each senior house officer/locum through local agency, instead of £292 a week.

Mr Hamblin said that some doctors he approached said they would only take the job if they were hired through an agency.

The dearth of locums has been exacerbated by a shortage of junior doctors, many of whom now opt for general practice, reductions in junior doctors' hours and new regulations applying to overseas doctors which limit them to a four-year study period in this country.

One regional health authority, using a number of private agencies, is paying 141 per cent more for a senior house officer on a special rota.

For a 104-hour week the authority pays £1,045 per locum on average, instead of £433 under the NHS.

The doctor gets £10 instead of £4 an hour, roughly 80 per cent of the agency fee. Weekend work is even more expensive, with the authority paying 211 per cent over the odds.

For working from 5pm on Friday to 9am on Monday, a consultant can earn £724, when he would only get £291 through the NHS. The region has to pay out £906 for his services.

The health authorities, in trying to make efficiency savings and avoid cuts in patient services, are trying to get round the problem in various ways.

Trent Regional Health Authority has set up its own computerized locum bank, partly to save money and partly to ensure some kind of quality control.

Instead of having to apply for advertisements in the *British Medical Journal* doctors can register with the bank after going through a rigorous vetting procedure.

Vetting is a very important part of the exercise. With a private agency you never know who is going to turn up. We reject 10% of those that are applied," Mr Roger Arkell, the regional manpower planning officer said.

# Goose patrol guards Christmas trees



Geese watching over Mr Geoff Field's 10,000 fir trees yesterday at Lamberhurst, Kent (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

# ITV pours £20m into line-up for Christmas

Independent Television is putting nearly £20 million into a line-up of festive spectacles and top feature films to win the battle for Christmas viewers.

Torville and Dean, the ice skaters, head the line-up with the world premiere of their most ambitious project to date, the multi-million pound *Ice*.

Bob Geldof and a host of pop stars will be rocking around the Rock in a concert on board HMS Ark Royal moored off Gibraltar and Jim Davidson, the comedian, will also be with the forces, in West Germany entertaining the Army.

Feature films over Christmas include Sean Connery's return as James Bond in *Never Say Never Again*; *Trading Places*, with Eddie Murphy and Jamie Lee Curtis; *Flashdance* starring Jennifer Beals; *Best Friends* with Goldie Hawn and Burt Reynolds; *Airplane II*; and Superman actor Christopher Reeve in *Moonstruck*.

Many of Britain's leading performers will appear in a specially produced variety show, *Night of 100 Stars*, in aid of Help the Aged.

Stars with their own shows during the two-week Christmas season include Chas and Dave, Cilla Black, Jimmy Tarbuck, Bobby Davro, Mike Yarwood, Billy Conolly, Bruce Forsyth and Des O'Connor.

There will be special editions of popular situation comedies such as *Duty Free*, and of top quiz shows.

Cheryl Baker, the Bucks Fizz singer, plays the title role in a 90-minute production of *Cinderella*, with Danny La Rue as the stepmother and Brian Murphy and Roy Hudd as the Ugly Sisters.

Drama offerings will include *The Challenge* with Tim Pigott-Smith, and John Wood starring in a dramatic mini-series reliving the 1983 America's Cup yachting contest.

# Delinquency research More jobs 'may cut crime'

Young people are more likely to commit crime when they are out of work, according to a research study.

An investigation of crime and delinquency among more than 400 males which began when they were aged eight and continues now they are 31-32 has delved into their pasts to see the effect of unemployment.

Joblessness did not seem to cause basically law-abiding youths to commit crimes.

"The relation with crime was greatest for those who were the most predisposed towards offending."

The study has developed a method of predicting criminality at the age of 10. Seven factors are involved: three are measures of bad behaviour; others are social handicap (including low income, poor housing and big families); poor parental child-rearing (including cruelty or neglect, erratic discipline and parental conflict); low verbal intelligence; and convicted parents.

Unemployment associated with a history of lower status jobs was related to a high offending rate, unlike unemployment among people with higher status work.

Surprisingly, the offending rate was lower during unemployment caused by dismissal than during unemployment caused by other reasons, but the difference was not significant.

At the time they were first contacted the boys were all living in a working class area of London. The study on unemployment investigated the official crime rates of the boys between their fourteenth birthday and an interview at 18 years seven months, according to whether they were at school, in full-time employment, or unemployed.

The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development began in 1962 and has included tests and interviews with the subjects by psychologists and social science graduates at various intervals over the years.

Crime rates were higher during periods of unemployment than of employment, according to their article in *The British Journal of Criminology*.

That was particularly true for offences involving material gain, at the younger ages (15-16), for the most delinquent-prone youths, and for youths with lower status jobs.

But there was little difference between crime rates just before leaving school and just afterwards in full-time employment.

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# Portfolio Gold - Cash to go on gifts and a meal

Three readers share the weekly Portfolio Gold prize of £8,000.

Mrs Joyce James, aged 55, from Chippenham, in Wiltshire, has played the Portfolio Gold game since it started in *The Times*.

Her reaction to the win: "It is unbelievable".

When asked how she intended spending her share of the prizemoney, Mrs James said: "I'll buy some Christmas presents and save what is left over until I decide what to do with it".

Mr Jonathan Lawes, aged 50, an accountant from Ealing, west London, disclosed that he will share his prize money with "nine or 10" colleagues who had been playing the Portfolio Gold game with him.

He said the group will probably "have a good meal together" and share what was left over.

The other winner is Mrs A M Abbott, from Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

# Grand Bard 'was ousted over views'

The former Grand Bard of the Cornish Order of Bards is demanding a public inquiry into the circumstances leading to his resignation, claiming he was the victim of a "kangaroo court".

Mr Hugh Miners, aged 72, of Carnarvon, near Llandudno, says he fell foul of the order's ruling body over recruitment and its policy on the role of bards should play in public life.

Miss Frances Hosier, a member of the Bardic council, refused to comment.

# Man accused of abduction

A man accused of abducting at knife-point a mother aged 34 and her two sons, aged three and 11, will appear before magistrates in Lowestoft, Suffolk, today charged with abduction and robbery.

The woman, who has not been named, alleges that she and her children were taken from Lowestoft to London.

# Parents seek rights in Strasbourg

The Government is to be challenged at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg tomorrow by five parents who claim their rights were violated by the laws under which children are taken into care (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

The cases have already been before the European Commission of Human Rights which, in its confidential report, found breaches of various articles of the European Convention on human rights in all five.

The cases concern the right of parents to have access to their children in local authority care and their right to challenge local authorities' refusal to grant access, if necessary, through the courts.

In all the cases, which come from Essex, Birmingham, London, Gloucestershire, and Liverpool, the parents were denied access to their children when they wanted it.

They were unable to challenge those decisions through the courts in breach of Article Six of the European Convention, which guarantees a right of access to a court to determine civil rights.

# National credit register closer

By Michael Dynes

Britain's financial institutions are moving towards the establishment of a national register which will eventually record all personal credit transactions and monitor the progress of existing financial commitments.

The register would enable all subscribing financial institutions to check a prospective borrower's credit profile before granting any additional loans or credit.

Advocates of the scheme say that the register would minimise the risk of defaulters face in making bad loans and reduce borrowers' ability to over-extend themselves; a problem recently highlighted in *The Times* Homefront series.

At present there are two credit reference agencies, the United Association for the Protection of Trade and Consumer Credit, Nottingham, which supply details on prospective borrowers to subscribers.

Information is obtained from the county courts, the bankruptcy register and from financial records of subscribing credit companies.

Subscribers include most of the leading finance houses, in-store retail credit cards and mail order catalogues.

But the register is only partially effective because a number of large creditors, including the main banks and their credit subsidiaries, Access and Visa, have been reluctant to supply the credit agencies with information on their customers for fear of jeopardising the confidentiality of the traditional customer-bank relationship.

But as a result of pressure from the Office of Fair Trading the banks have agreed in principle to supply information on customer defaults and are negotiating how that will be provided.

Some building societies have also expressed interest in participating in the credit reference system.

While most creditors seem to be reconciled towards the establishment of a national credit register, civil liberties groups and consumer advice organizations have expressed reservations about the form such a system may eventually take.

Mr Philip Cook, Marketing Manager of the trade protection association however, said that such anxieties are misplaced.

"The credit industry is frequently criticized for granting credit unwisely, and regarded with suspicion when it seeks information on borrowers' existing commitments," he said.

"But if society wishes to use credit extensively, it has to be prepared for this kind of information to be held on a national basis."

The Office of Fair Trading endorsed that view by pointing to the benefits a national register could offer creditors eager to avoid making unwise loans, and borrowers who would benefit from an institutional constraint on their propensity to over-extend themselves.

It added: "There is no doubt that we will get a national credit register in the end, though we will be many years behind other countries".

# Schools to get facts on Aids

The Government is taking urgent action to ensure that school teachers give pupils all the facts on the dangers of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids).

It wants to expand Aids teaching techniques by "getting every available fact about the virus into the hands of teachers" so they can satisfactorily answer children's questions.

The Department of Education and Science said yesterday that the Government was considering commissioning an independent body to prepare detailed guidance material for the project.

At present teachers use a booklet, *Children at School and Problems related to Aids*, circulated by the department in June. The new detailed material will be compiled in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security.

All secondary schools will take part. The Government may also extend the project to middle schools to reach younger children.

The project will complement the Government's £20 million warning campaign which begins today. The Department of Education said: "We are looking at the best way of playing a part in the general Aids campaign."

There have already been 565 cases of Aids in Britain and 384 deaths. It is estimated that at least another 30,000 people are carriers.

The Government campaign will be extended to the shop floor this week with an appeal to workers to adopt a sympathetic approach to colleagues who may be Aids victims.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, will launch the Aids workplace campaign today to coincide with the publication of an advice booklet.

The Department of Employment and the Health and Safety Executive have drawn up guidelines on industrial relations problems which could arise from the disease.

The leaflet informs workers that people dismissed because they are Aids carriers or suspected of carrying the disease will be able to appeal to an industrial tribunal.

A free-phone advice campaign combining the resources of BBC Radio 1 and Aids counselling organizations was announced at the weekend.

# Wine labels may have to list all ingredients

By Robin Young

Wine labels may eventually have to detail a list of a bottle's ingredients if a report by the European Parliament's environment committee is adopted by the EEC in Brussels.

At present the EEC allows a wide range of additives and other substances to be used in wines, including sulphur as a preservative, cultured yeasts to control fermentation, chemicals to feed yeasts, tartrates to precipitate acids, tannin to preserve red wine, copper sulphate to reduce sulphides and carbon dioxide to provide bubbles.

In southern European wines it is permitted to add tartaric and citric acids to improve acidity, while in England and most of Germany wine producers can use alkalis such as chalk to reduce acidity.

Sulphur dioxide, a common preservative in white wine, can worsen the condition of asthmatics and pose some health risk, while diabetics are affected by the amounts of residual sugar in wines which can be considerable even when they are "dry".

Hitherto the EEC has refused to change wine labelling regulations beyond introducing a statutory indication of the alcoholic content. Wine scandals in Austria and Germany last year and Italy this year involved illegal additives (diethylene glycol and methanol respectively) which would not have been declared on the labels by those selling the wines.

# Drug detectives start course on cash

By Stewart Tendler

Two dozen detectives from drug squads across Britain will today start a course in investigative accountancy and receivership in preparation for the new Act allowing confiscation of drug traffickers' assets.

For the next two weeks the detectives will be taught how to trace and freeze assets by speakers expected to include counterparts in the customs investigation branch is also under way this week. A unit of 15 has already been trained.

The Act allows for the seizure and freezing of assets when arrests of traffickers or dealers are made.

Although the Act is aimed at big criminals it could be applied to all dealers. Last year, 4,900 offenders were cautioned or convicted for dealing.

# Channel 4 decision due soon

The directors of Channel 4 will meet on Tuesday to discuss the channel's future (Our Media Correspondent writes).

The meeting comes amid indications that the Government would like to see the network split away from the control of the independent television system.

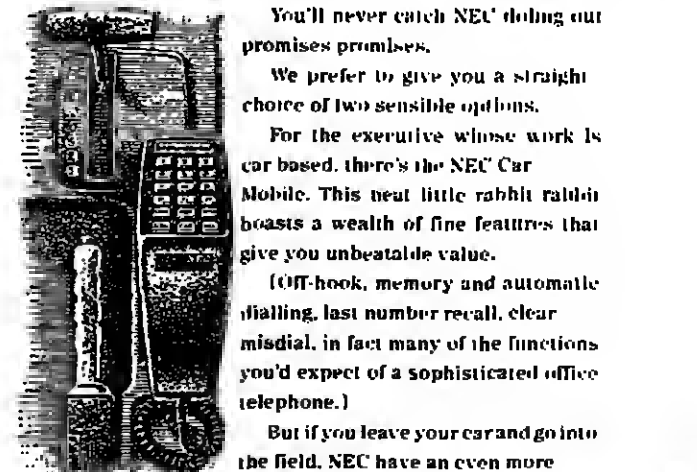
No decisions are likely to be taken by the 16-member Channel 4 board, which is deeply divided over a proposal that the channel be turned into a full company.

It is thought that the directors' decision will not be the final one. Mr David Shaw, head of the Independent Television Companies Association, said that the future of the channel would be decided ultimately by the Government.

In 1985, the expense of running Channel 4 exceeded revenue by £17 million. A recent report concluded that it was now on the brink of profitability.

# Back in trim

A Merlin engine from a Hurricane which crashed at King's Lynn, Norfolk, 46 years ago has been restored by the Fenland Aircraft Preservation Society after it was found buried in an orchard.



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# 'Band Aid' for inner cities to be announced by Prince

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Prince of Wales will announce a "Band Aid for the inner cities" on Thursday, taking his involvement with Britain's housing problems a step further.

The Prince hopes his initiative will help unemployed and badly housed people in the inner city in the same way that Bob Geldof's campaign has helped the starving in Africa.

A group called the Inner City Trust is being formed at the Prince's instigation to help community groups carry out building, youth and employment projects.

The Prince will be patron of the trust. Trustees include Lord Scarman, author of the report on the Bristol riots, Evelyn de Rothschild, merchant banker, and Sir Frank Layfield, QC, who recently conducted the Sizewell nuclear power station inquiry.

The Prince is to launch his venture in London at a conference, "Building Communities", the first international conference on community architecture, planning and design.

He will also announce the second year of the Community Enterprise Scheme, of which he is patron, sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institute of British Architects, and funded by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

Trust is to be called Inner City Aid, and because the Prince cannot be directly involved in raising money, a Geldof-type figure is being sought to lead the campaign.

Several Band Aid staff are already helping, and campaign events will probably include a Wembley pop concert attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children.

One of the trust's first moves will be to ask commerce and industry to provide places in companies to train community entrepreneurs — people with skills in the fields of financing and grant aid, construction or job creation.

They will then either go back to their own communities or act as roving experts throughout the country.

There is no specific funds target for the trust, but it is thinking in terms of hundreds of millions of pounds. Mr Rod Hackney, the community architect and one of the Prince's advisers, said yesterday that the aim was to be the Band Aid for Britain.

"It is as big as that because we need to be that ambitious. Our inner cities are festering because they are in a transition period between local authorities doing most of the work and the emphasis on free enterprise encouraged by the present government."

Mr Hackney said that inner cities were not very attractive for private investment, but that with a little risk they could provide huge returns.

"The best way of guaranteeing that return is to involve and enthuse local residents to care for their environment.

"They must be involved in the design of local housing, there must be self-building, and they must be encouraged to maintain and look after their environment."

The trust's task would be to provide an injection of capital and expertise to act as a catalyst for private investment. "That will lead to self-generating investment, which could follow in 18 months to two years. The key to success is to create long-term employment in these areas."

The trust will also encourage projects which bring the public and private sector together with the voluntary movement and community groups, the third force in the regeneration of decaying urban areas.

It may also consider pushing for legislation to ease the tax laws which prevent big companies giving money to charity.

The first year of the Community Enterprise Scheme highlighted the work of voluntary groups and community architects in run-

down inner city areas of Britain.

Of nearly 200 entries the Derry Inter City Project, Londonderry, won the Charles Douglas-Home award for the most outstanding scheme.

Since 1981, eight derelict buildings have been rebuilt and work is under way on another seven. About 500 people are employed or in training to create facilities for young people including craft workshops, libraries, and tourist attractions.

Another Community Enterprise Scheme winner was the Zenzele Self-Build Housing Association plan under which unemployed people built 12 one-bedroomed flats with a communal laundry and garden, for a total cost of £144,000 including land and professional fees.

As a result, 11 of the 12 association members have now found full-time employment and four have formed their own building company.

In a third scheme, the Calway Cooperative at Barlanark, Glasgow, with funding from the Scottish Housing Corporation, has been involved in refurbishing 336 flats in the four-storey tenement blocks of the housing estate at a cost of about £5 million.



Mr Brian Miles, aged 18, a runner-up in the 1986 Diana Awards for Young Artistic, with a self-portrait. Mr Miles, from east London, who is a student at Loughston Art College, has also had a kidney transplant and his left leg amputated, but enjoys swimming, weight-training and air-gun shooting. He has passed three O levels, an A level, and his driving test, and says that his greatest wish is to become an honorary Royal Marine. The awards are to be presented tomorrow. (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater)

# Guernsey 'outside jurisdiction for right to home'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government has made a last-minute attempt to avoid an embarrassing ruling against it today at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg in a case brought by a Guernsey couple who were fined for living in their own home.

Mr Gerald Gillow, aged 70, and his wife, Yvonne, are claiming that the Guernsey housing law is really a "surrogate immigration law" to control the number of people coming to live on the island.

The couple's claim that their rights have been violated in respect of property and family life have been upheld by the European Commission of Human Rights, and the court usually endorses its findings.

But in a late submission to the court, the Government is now contesting one of the couple's two main claims on the ground that the relevant Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights does not apply to Guernsey.

The Gillows moved to the island in 1956 when Mr Gillow took up a job there. They bought a plot of land and built their own house.

They left in 1960 when Mr Gillow took up a new post with the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the house was let.

While they were away, changes were made in the housing laws which brought in a new condition of the residents' qualifications: a person had to be resident in Guernsey on July 31, 1968, to qualify to live there.

In 1978 the Gillows wrote to the housing authority saying they proposed to return, and were told they could not do so. A licence to occupy the house was refused because of the "adverse housing situation" at that time.

The couple moved back into their home and were fined and told they could reside in Guernsey for 90 days only in any year. Their appeals were dismissed.

The Gillows felt obliged to sell their house in 1980 and decided to take their case to Strasbourg to seek either restoration of residents' rights or compensation.

They maintain that the housing law is discriminatory in that it does not stop wealthy people coming to the island. They also claim that the law is invalid as Guernsey is debarred from legislating on immigration and nationality matters.

"We say that Guernsey is not independent, is not a country, and has no right to prevent Britons from going to reside there," Mr Gillow says.

## Sale room Prices of prints at new record

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's five-session print sale in New York at the end of last week demonstrated that the money which is driving modern pictures to unheard of price levels this autumn is also chasing print prices higher. Art is enjoying a boom, particularly in America.

In the wake of a multi-million record for a Jasper Johns painting, a set of his lithographs, comprising 10 numerals from 0 to 9, printed in colours in 1968-69 soared to \$154,000 (estimate \$55-70,000) or £107,692 the highest price paid in a sale of contemporary prints.

Other artists of the popular post-war American generation were also recording high prices. Andy Warhol's "Marilyn", a set of 10 silkscreens of 1967, secured \$33,000 (estimate \$30-40,000) or £23,076. Robert Motherwell's "A la pintura" portfolio of 1968-72 illustrating poems by Rafael Alberti brought \$31,900 (estimate \$25-30,000) or £22,307 and Frank Stella's engraving "Estoril Five II" of 1982 made \$30,800 (estimate \$18-22,000) or £21,538.

The print sale totalled £3,763,038 with only 6 per cent left unsold. The modern "Old Masters", such as Matisse and Picasso, were sharing the boom. The top prices among the earlier prints was \$101,750 (estimate \$75-85,000) or £71,104 for a Matisse lithographic of 1925, a splendid image of a nude entitled "Nue au coussin bleu a cote d'une cheminee".

The top priced Picasso prints included an impression of his famous 1904 etching, "Le repas frugal", at \$93,500 (estimate \$50-60,000) or £65,384 and \$79,750 (estimate \$45-55,000) or £55,769 for his garishly coloured linoleum cut of 1962, "Buste de Femme au Chapeau". Chagall got in on the act with his colour lithographs, "The Ride" of 1970 at \$35,200 (estimate \$18-22,000) or £24,598, selling to a Japanese dealer.

## Maxwell to sue Smiths

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, proprietor of Mirror Group Newspapers, is to press ahead with legal action against W H Smith, the country's largest newsagents, for distributing libellous editions of the magazine *Private Eye*.

The company's chairman, Mr Simon Hornby, said at the weekend that he rejected Mr Maxwell's demand that it cease distribution of the publication.

Mr Maxwell's case against the newsagents follows his High Court victory against *Private Eye*, in which he was awarded damages and costs for the magazine's suggestions that he had tried to buy a peerage by financing trips made by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader.

Mr Maxwell said his victory means that distributors of *Private Eye* will know the risks of continuing to sell the magazine, which he said had been proven to show a reckless disregard for truth.

## Intrusion by paper dangerous

By Robin Young

The *Mail on Sunday* was censured by the Press Council yesterday for "a particularly unwarranted intrusion" into a mental hospital where a double killer was a patient. The conduct of the newspaper's journalists was described as "inexcusable and dangerous".

Redbridge Health Authority complained that journalists entered Goodmayes Hospital, Essex, by subterfuge. Mr David O'Neill, the cameraman, had bruised the arm of a nurse when leaving in haste, and his photograph of Dennis Foskett, the double killer, getting a cup of tea in a kitchen had been published without permission.

The authority's district general manager complained that Mr O'Neill and Mr Richard Holliday, the reporter, had claimed they were friends of Foskett.

Mr Graham Mulley, former managing editor of *The Mail on Sunday*, said that it had been in the public interest to establish Foskett's whereabouts, and important to show that he was living in a place with a low level of security.

The Press Council adjudication said that there had been no need to use subterfuge to establish the whereabouts of the patient. The health authority had already announced where he was. The photographer had agreed that he took pictures of the patient because he recognized him from a picture the paper already held.

A further complaint was upheld against *The Mail on Sunday's* magazine section, *You*, for an "irresponsible" cartoon which suggested that children should splash lighter fuel on a barbecue and then toss in a lighted match.

Mr Frank Heather, managing editor, admitted that with hindsight proper consideration had not been given to the possibility that the cartoon could be read seriously.

In a third adjudication the Press Council upheld a complaint against *The Sun* by the Labour group of Manchester City Council. An offer to print individual disclaimers from members of the group described in an article as Militant Tendency supporters was an insufficient remedy, the council said.

A further complaint about the use of the description "loony lefties" was rejected on the grounds that the phrase was imprecise and clearly subjective.

## Order won for palace bunker

Mr Dan Dunton, a painter, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, has won an order to decorate 12 stretched-fabric ceilings for King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The ceilings, which have ornate borders, are to be used in the nuclear bunker.

## Libel writ

Sir David Rowe-Ham, Lord Mayor of London, is suing *Mail Newspapers* for libel over a *Daily Mail* gossip column story about his entry in *Who's Who*.

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Christmas shopping: 1

More additive-free food and wholemeal flour in traditional festive fare

The nation is preparing to spend £16 billion in the last few weeks to Christmas, breaking all known records for self-indulgence.

Credit worth more than £1 billion will be raised, and the volume of sales will be a fifth more, compared with the beginning of the decade.

Conservative estimates are that the average household spends nearly £375 to the celebration of Christmas. In many houses nearly half that goes on food and drink for the few days of the holiday.

Market analysts are sure that the year long surge in consumer spending is not going to falter before the holiday peak, despite a mild hiccup in October.

The sharp rise in incomes for those who are in employment and the easy availability of credit will keep spending going right through the January sales.

So what is different this Christmas? Well, the mincepies for a start. Many supermarkets, conscious of the concern about food and health, are stocking pies made with wholemeal flour.

Similarly, mincepieat free

Christmas spending this year is set to exceed all records. In the first of two articles, Robin Young examines what will be different about this year's groaning festive board.

of all artificial additives is available.

For similar reasons whole ranges of Christmas puddings are suddenly free of artificial colouring, flavours and preservatives, in deference to the discriminating consumers who make a close scrutiny of the E numbers.

At Sainsbury's, among others, the drive against artificial additives extends to the marzipan on the cakes as well.

While the turkey breeders are confident that they will sell more birds than ever before, and a greater proportion of them fresh instead of frozen, the stores are preparing to stock a greater variety of Christmas food.

Goose, mallard, pheasant, partridge and venison will all be easily available to any who tire of turkey.

Britain's resurgent speciality cheesemakers are looking forward to heavy demand for

their traditional farmhouse cheeses.

Real cheese is suddenly as fashionable as real ale and real bread.

An increasing number of food shops are importing *foie gras* from France (about £18 a pound), and a novelty offered by Pinney's of Scotland is caviare from China (£59.50 a 250 gram tin). Scottish salmon farmers are confident of their best sales yet.

Further variety is promised by the wider distribution of German speciality Christmas cakes such as Stollen and cinnamon-flavoured Liebkuchen.

Almost all the leading supermarket chains are offering more expensive fine wines this year. At Marks and Spencer the vintage selection now runs up to a Chablis Grand Cru at £14.99, while Sainsbury's has added a vintage champagne to its range.

Tomorrow: Santa's pricey grotto.



Mr Ian Craig, who is owed £15,000 for firework displays, at his workshop (Photograph: Deazil McNeelance).

£15,000 burns to the sound of music

The man whose fireworks thrilled thousands at London open-air concerts during the summer is now wondering how he is going to recover £15,000 which literally went up in smoke after the company hired to promote the concerts went into liquidation (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Mr Ian Craig, the owner of Phoenix Fireworks, of Dartford, Kent, is unpaid in common with the five orchestras owed a total of £70,000 for

their performances at the Crystal Palace Concert Bowl. Bromley Council presented the concerts but sub-contracted the arrangements to Endwood Entertainments, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, which is now in liquidation.

The orchestras - Royal Philharmonic, London Symphony, Bournemouth Symphony, Philharmonia and Wren - are beginning legal proceedings this week against Bromley council.

Mr John Burrows, manager of the Wren Orchestra, said: "We have no alternative but to sue. Bromley decided it did not have legal responsibility even though the concert brochures say 'London Borough of Bromley presents the Sunday symphony series'."

A meeting of Endwood's creditors is taking place at Salisbury on December 3. Mr Craig is contemplating a separate action.

"This year we did 14 con-

certs altogether and only got paid for the first one," Mr Craig said.

"We put an awful lot of trouble into them with set-pieces and individual displays made specially to match the music."

The summer season was a success for orchestras and fireworks, until the discovery about unpaid fees. All the concerts were well attended and there were twice sellout audiences of 10,000 apiece.

Battery hens put Britain in dilemma

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

The Government is facing the dilemma of whether to ignore the advice of its animal welfare body, which has condemned the battery cage system of egg production, or to risk a confrontation with EEC countries by agreeing to a ban.

Last week the Farm Animal Welfare Council finally confirmed its view that the battery cage system is unacceptable in its present form.

Its report is being widely distributed to retailers, distributors, consumer organizations, welfare bodies, and research establishments, and could have serious implications for an industry with sales of nearly £800 million a year.

Each of us eats on average nearly 200 eggs a year, of which more than 90 per cent are produced in battery cages. That method of production has been one of the principle targets of animal rights campaigners.

But although only 2 per cent of our eggs are imported, the EEC would consider any unilateral action by Britain to be against community regulations on free trade.

The council says that, although the cage system meets some of its welfare criteria, the confinement restricts the birds' behaviour.

New M25 link

By-pass will ease east coast traffic

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The Chelmsford by-pass in Essex opens today. It will mean that the A12 trunk road, the main route from London to the east coast ports of Felixstowe and Harwich, has dual carriageway from Wansstead in east London to Ipswich.

It will also provide a good quality road link into the M25 from the east, giving a route into the national motorway system.

The nine-mile Chelmsford by-pass will be formally opened by Lord Brabazon of Tara, an Under Secretary of State at the Department of Transport. Work on it, which began in July 1984, has been carried out by Cementation Construction.

Major roadworks for the UK - November 24 to December 1:

London and South-east

M11 London: Major roadworks at Redbridge roundabout (A12).

M2 Kent: Lane restrictions between junctions 5 and 7 (Sittingbourne and Faversham). Till end of December.

M20 Kent: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (Maidstone).

M27 Hampshire: Contraflow near Southampton between junctions 2 and 3 (A31 and M271). No westbound exit at junction 2 and no westbound entry at junction 3 from M271.

M40 Oxfordshire: Lane closures eastbound between junctions 5 and 6 (West Wycombe/Princes Risborough). Down to one lane eastbound between junctions 6 and 7 (Princes Risborough and Thame). Entry slip road at junction 7 closed.

M275 Hampshire: between M27 intersection and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth. Construction of new flyover.

Midlands

M1 Nottinghamshire: contraflow near junction 28 (A38 Mansfield).

M5 Hereford and Worcester: Contraflow between junctions 4 and 5 (Bromsgrove and Droitwich). Various lane closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove and M6).

M50 Hereford and Worcester: Contraflow east of junction 4 (A449 Ross on Wye).

M54 West Midlands: Various lane closures between junctions 2 and 7 (A449 Wolverhampton and A5 Wellington).

M1 South Yorkshire: Repair work between junctions 31 and 33 (A57 Worksop and A630 Rotherham). Various slip road closures at junctions 31 and 32 (M18 interchange). Till end of January.

M6 Lancashire: Roadworks at junction 23 (Merseyside). Till end of December. Also contraflow between junctions 29 and 32 (A6 Preston and M55 interchange). Till January.

M18 South Yorkshire: Contraflow between junction 1 and 2 (Rotherham and A1(M)). Delays likely. Till late December. Also contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Thorne and M62). Southbound exit and northbound entry slip roads closed at junction 6. Delays likely. Till early December.

M53 Lancashire: Closed for repairs between junctions 1 and 2 (Merseyside). Till November 30.

M61 Lancashire: Construction work at M6 interchange. Lane closures both directions. Till December.

M63 Greater Manchester: Major widening at Barton Bridge. Various restrictions between junctions 1 and 7 (M62 and A57) avoid if possible. Till mid-December.

M63 Greater Manchester: Link road from A34 junction 10 to M63 northbound carriageway reduced to single lane only for bridge painting.

Wales and the West

M4 Wiltshire: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon and Cirencester). Till December.

M4 Mid-Glamorgan: Restrictions both directions between junctions 34 and 35 (A4119 Llantrisant and A473 Bridgend).

M5 Gloucestershire: Contraflow at junction 14 (Thornbury). Northbound entry slip road closed. Till mid-December.

M5 Avon and Somerset: Lane closures northbound between junctions 20 and 21 (Clevedon and A370 Weston-super-Mare). Delays at peak times. Till December. Also various restrictions between junctions 22 and 28 (A38 Burnham-on-Sea and A373 Houniton).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between junctions 15 and 17 (city centre and Dumbarrow) till March 1987.

M9 Stirling: Barrier repairs between junctions 9 and 11. Outside lane closed on both carriageways.

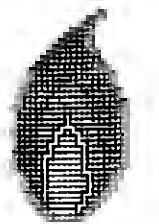
M90 Fife: Contraflow between junctions 3 and 4 (Dunfermline and Keltie) and carriageway repairs between junctions 5 and 8 (Glenrothes and A91 Glenfarg).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch. Other roadworks, page 28

THE BRITISH GAS PROSPECTUS WILL BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW.

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UP AGAINST TIME by Jeanne Willis and Trevor Melvin



Wheel clamp 'amnesty' before privatization

Wheel clamping on cars parked illegally in central London has been suspended until next Monday when two private licensed contractors, under the direction of police officers and traffic wardens, take over the work.

The privatization is expected to release 50 police officers for other duties, save hundreds of thousands of pounds, and make it possible to double the number of wheel clampings to 80,000 a year. The eventual privatization

of the physical work of removing illegally parked cars is expected to increase the number of removals fivefold to 40,000.

It is estimated that 350,000 illegal parkings occur in London every day. It has been costing the police an average £54 to remove a vehicle but an owner is charged only £45 to recover it.

Scotland Yard will announce details of its privatized wheel clamping campaign at a press conference on Friday.

outside fiction to home Intrusive by paper dangers







WORLD SUMMARY

# Germany assesses new Rhine spill

Maiz (AP) - More than two tons of herbicide floated down the Rhine yesterday as West German environmental officials scrambled to assess the damage from the latest chemical spill into the already contaminated river.

Waterworks that draw water from the river remained closed in two states and advice issued on Saturday not to let cattle drink from the river or dogs swim in it remained in effect.

North Rhine-Westphalia authorities warned industries and breweries along the Rhine that they should not use water from the river. West German officials discovered on Saturday that a leak into the river on Friday contained more than twice the amount of the herbicide, dichlorophenol acid, than previously thought.

The Rhineland-Palatinate State Environmental Ministry said it appeared the latest spill had had a "considerable effect" on the river's ecology. The leak was the third industrial spill into the Rhine in three weeks.

# PLO woman expelled

Stockholm - Sweden has asked the deputy head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's office in Stockholm, Miss Hala Salamah, to leave the country (Christopher Mosey writes).

She is suspected of helping Arab terrorist groups, including the Abu Nidal faction, to use Sweden as a "safe base" for activities in other countries.

However, to the embarrassment of the country's Socialist Government which has good relations with the PLO and its leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, Miss Salamah has denied the charge and is refusing to leave the country until it is withdrawn.

She said yesterday: "It is ludicrous to say I am working for Abu Nidal. I am working for the PLO. How could I think to work for Abu Nidal?" She first agreed to go, but subsequently changed her mind.

# Airborne jail break

Rome (AP) - Two gunmen yesterday hijacked a Red Cross helicopter, lifted two inmates from a prison courtyard and flew off in a hail of gunfire, police said.

A third prisoner dashed to the helicopter but slipped in the rain.

The helicopter landed at a football field and the occupants fled by car. Officials said that the hijackers spoke French.

One of the prisoners, a Tunisian, was wanted by France for a bank robbery and murder. The other was suspected of supplying arms to Italian terrorists.

# Maori values praised

Wellington - Maori culture contained many of the values which modern society was in danger of losing, the Pope said in New Zealand at the weekend (Richard Long writes).

The Pope, who celebrated open-air Masses in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch before he left for Australia, said that Maori lives showed profound reverence for nature and the environment.

Speaking in English and occasionally in Maori during a weekend in the Marlborough Domain south of Christchurch, the Pope said that modern society was in danger of losing the traditional Maori sense of community, loyalty to family and willingness to share.

# US singer honoured

Paris - American singer Ray Charles, right, wearing the sash of the Companion of the Order of Arts and Letters, France's top cultural award, bestowed at the weekend.

M. Philippe de Villiers, deputy secretary of State for Culture, who made the presentation, said Charles was "a voice, a destiny, a man of premonition, a monument, a performance and a living art".

# Europe set to deliver blow to Britain in Falklands vote

Britain's ability to keep its European partners in line on the Falklands issue is expected to be delivered a further blow in the United Nations General Assembly meeting which begins today on the continuing diplomatic stalemate in the South Atlantic.

Unless there is a successful last-minute British lobbying effort, the Netherlands will join France, Italy and Greece, which last year broke European ranks to side with the Argentine contention that any Anglo-Argentine attempts at reconciliation must have as their cornerstone negotiations over Falklands sovereignty.

There are also unconfirmed reports that Belgium, West Germany, Portugal and Ireland are considering switching from their pattern of abstentions, in a display of European solidarity with Britain, to firm backing of the Argentine position on the grounds that enough time has elapsed for Britain to discuss sovereignty.

For the Government of President Alfonsín of Argentina, the European vote is the most coveted. It has the effect of enhancing enormously the Argentine position while coming closer to isolating Mrs Thatcher for having sought dialogue without conceding the essential ingredients. For

# England have chance of chess gold

Dubai - England completed a remarkable week at the World Chess Olympics here yesterday with a realistic chance of winning the gold medal (Ray Keene, Chess Correspondent, writes).

In the eighth round England crushed the strong Icelandic team, who had drawn with the title holders and favourites, the Soviet Union, by the remarkable score of 4-0.

Tony Miles beat Helgi Olafsson, Nigel Short beat Johann Hjartarsson, Murray Chandler beat Jon Aronson, and John Speelman beat Grandmaster Margeir Petrusson.

Previously during the week England, silver medalists in 1984 and seeded second this year, had beaten the United States, Hungary and Yugoslavia, all by 2-1. They had drawn 2-2 with the USSR. Russians falter: The Soviet Union had faltered when held

# Joint reaction to Iran arms deal

## Egypt and Jordan warn US

From A Correspondent Cairo

President Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, both supporters of Iraq in its war with Iran and close American allies, warned the United States yesterday that its credibility in the Arab world was being eroded by its secret arms deal with Iran.

Mr Mubarak said at a joint press conference in Cairo that he was "astonished" but that the situation could be rectified if Mr Reagan reconsidered his policy. King Hussein said he was concerned about the deal's repercussions on the Gulf War and thought that the Arabs should not be totally dependent on the US to solve their problems.

"It is very astonishing to hear this story," Mr Mubarak said, in the first official Egyptian response to Mr Reagan's Iran arms disclosure.

"I made some comments in a message to Mr Reagan, asking him, and I am still asking the United States, to do something so as not to lose its credibility in the Arab world."

Mr Mubarak, whose country receives \$2 billion in financial aid from the US each year, seemed milder than King Hussein. He said: "I hope something will be done in the near future so the United States will not lose its credibility, which I am afraid has started to deteriorate."

Mr Mubarak's relations with the US were strained and he felt personally insulted in October 1985 when American fighters intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the four Palestinian hijackers of the cruise liner Achille Lauro.

King Hussein two days ago expressed "shock and disappointment" and said that the deal with Iran "gives rise to concern... I am puzzled because I cannot understand the American thinking". He rejected Mr Reagan's arguments that the arms would expedite an end to the war.



President Mubarak, right, welcoming King Hussein to Cairo for the weekend talks.

# 'Supergrass law' under fire

The West German Government plan to bring in a "supergrass" law for terrorist crimes is likely to be scrapped after a decision by the Free Democrat Party (FDP), the junior partners in the coalition, to water it down.

Leaders of the FDP had earlier agreed with the two conservative parties that terrorists of the Red Army Faction should be offered the chance to give evidence against their comrades in return for freedom or light sentences.

But faced with a mutiny by their rank-and-file members,

the FDP federal executive headed off a public row at a pre-election conference last Friday and Saturday by proposing a compromise which ruled that "supergrasses" should not go free.

The 400 delegates voted overwhelmingly for the motion after more than four hours of lively and sometimes passionate debate.

This was a clear snub to Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU), and the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, although the same delegates earlier in the

day had voted equally overwhelmingly to continue the FDP's four-year-old coalition with the conservatives.

At the CSU's pre-poll conference in Munich, Herr Strauss described the FDP's compromise proposal as a typically meaningless alibi from the party.

Herr Kohl, a guest speaker at the conference, recommended dropping the "supergrass" idea from anti-terrorist measures which the Government wants to make law by Christmas, in line with CDU-CSU opinion that it would be useless if weakened.

# 'Death to Arabs' chant in Jerusalem

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

Chanting "Death to the Arabs", hundreds of right-wing religious Jews surged into the narrow streets of the Old City of Jerusalem at dusk yesterday vowing vengeance for "the blood of our lost brother".

All day, in expectation of this invasion, the Arab areas of the walled city had been deserted save for squads of border police on patrol. Shops were closed and their metal shutters pulled down.

In the morning a memorial service had been held on the Mount of Olives where the "lost brother", Elinhu Amedi, was buried a week before after having died of stab wounds outside the Yeshiva Bible College where he had been studying.

Three Arab youths were arrested for questioning about the stabbing, and during the last week groups of extremist Jews have been smashing cars, smashing windows and setting fire to Arab properties in the Old City. Every day petrol bombs have been thrown.

Yesterday the Cabinet received a report from Mr David Kraus, the police Inspector-General, who said that many of the Yeshiva students were known to have carried arms.

Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, had said that the Yeshiva was well known for causing trouble. As a result, Mr Kollek was the target at yesterday's demonstration of as many verbal attacks as were the Arabs.

At the scene of the stabbing, now converted into a shrine, loudspeakers were set up yesterday to boom out the words of psalms and political speeches. At one stage a few Arabs were seen on a rooftop, and dozens of demonstrators surged forward, pointing up and shouting, "Death".

# Five Soviet deserters spirited to Canada

From John Best Ottawa

Five deserters from the Soviet Army in Afghanistan rested at a Canadian military base on the weekend, having been spirited out of Afghanistan and Pakistan in a hush-hush operation co-ordinated with leaders of the Mujahidin freedom fighters.

The five had been held captive by the freedom fighters for periods of up to six years after their defections.

The clandestine operation, which apparently took place last Wednesday or Thursday, was the culmination of months of careful planning.

According to the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, the shadowy British external intelligence agency MI6 played a "major role" in the expedition. A spokesman for the Canadian Department of External Affairs, Mr Paul Fraser, termed this report "speculative", but did not deny it.

Canadian authorities refused to give any details of the operation but promised a briefing for reporters today after Mr Joe Clark, the External Affairs Minister, reports to Parliament.

Officials declined to say where the former Soviet soldiers are staying, except that it is at a military base in Canada.

On Saturday, just hours after news of the smuggling operation leaked out, the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa was informed, but offered no immediate reaction, beyond saying that it would report to Moscow and await instructions. It was assumed that the Russians will demand an opportunity to interview the men. The five are still Soviet citizens.

The operation was the fulfilment of a plan which, in one form or another, had been in place for more than 2 years.

# Car bomb at Turkish consulate

Melbourne (Reuter) - A car bomb exploded outside the Turkish consulate here early yesterday, killing one person and injuring another.

Police said that the blast extensively damaged the consulate and the five-story building in which it is housed in the suburb of South Yarra.

The explosion was so powerful that they had not yet established the make of the car used or the identity of the person killed. One woman, a part-time cleaner, suffered shock and lacerations.

Mr Paul Delianis, the assistant police commissioner, said that the bomb was "very significant", perhaps up to 9 lb of high explosive.

No one had claimed responsibility. When the Turkish consul in Sydney was shot dead at his home in December 1980, a group calling itself the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide said it was responsible.

# JACK DAVIS, 78, CLIMBS THE NORTH FACE OF THE EIGER.

*"It wasn't a doddle, it was difficult, but a big relief to have done it on my own."*

Mr Davis is a master of understatement. With arthritis in his joints, he didn't climb the 26 steps up to his flat just because they were there. He had no choice.

*"Of course going down is worse in a way because you can see how far there is to fall. But at least home is at the top, so the worst is going out - not getting back."*

Over one and a half million old people in Britain suffer from arthritis. Besides the pain, it takes away their mobility. As everyday obstacles - steps, keys, kerbstones - become a major challenge, friends, family, shops, the community at large, all move slowly out of reach.

*"The lady at the Day Hospital told me to concentrate. What you do is hands first, grip the rail, then move your opposite foot. Then you rest. It'll never be quicker than ten minutes, but if there's one thing you learn with these creaking bones, it's patience."*

Help the Aged supports Day Hospitals and other practical projects that combat the vulnerability, isolation and loneliness that lack of mobility brings to old people. We help fund Day Centres, minibuses - for thousands, their sole link with the outside world - and provide emergency alarms to those living at risk from living alone.

*"When I got to the Day Centre they thought I'd come by the minibus. I hadn't, I'd walked. It was a day like any other, but it was a good day for me, a very good day."*

To find out more about our work, or to send a donation, please write to: Help the Aged, 25th Anniversary Appeal, Freepost, 62626, St James's Walk, London EC1B 1BD.

## Help the Aged

THE TIME TO CARE IS NOW

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



South Africa:

Sanctions noose tightens Israeli connection Liberals' indecision

Trade ban initiative by frontline states may beat the American veto

The sanctions against South Africa agreed at the Commonwealth mini-summit in August are now making way for an initiative that could be far more damaging to South Africa than anything the Commonwealth could achieve on its own.

Diplomats and government officials now believe that, by the end of the year, the United Nations Security Council will be presented with sanctions proposals, by Southern African frontline states, that stand a strong chance of avoiding the United States veto that has, until now, dogged any advance of the demands of the African states.

If the initiative, chiefly from Zimbabwe and Zambia, succeeds, it would force Britain and West Germany into taking the sort of effective measures that have been sidestepped in the Commonwealth and the EEC.

From Jan Raath, Harare

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, whose country is a member of the Security Council, after lengthy meetings with both Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime

Two members of the security forces were stabbed to death and four others injured in "unrest-related incidents" at the weekend, the Government's Bureau for Information reported (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg). The incidents occurred in black townships, but the bureau neglected to say whether the dead men were soldiers or police, or whether they were white or black.

Minister of Zimbabwe, and President Kaunda of Zambia. The frontline states would soon present the Security Council with a resolution for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, Mr Ellemann-Jensen said.

The frontline states have a close ally in Denmark, which has, unilaterally, banned all trade dealings with South Africa.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said

the African leaders were well aware that such a proposal was almost certain to bring down the US veto. "We will have to see how the debate goes," he added. It was likely that the resolution would be watered down to meet US approval.

An agreement, within the Security Council, is likely to contain a ban on air links with South Africa and a halt to imports of its coal, measures that have been specifically rejected, so far, by Britain and West Germany.

In the face of these manoeuvres, the Commonwealth mini-summit's recommendations - to which Britain agreed only partially - have assumed considerably lesser importance.

The expected Commonwealth sanctions package has not materialized. The idea of a co-ordinated, and simultaneous, declaration of trade bans against South Africa, also appears to have evaporated.

Canada and Australia have not waited. In the past two weeks both have withdrawn consular facilities in South Africa in line with the mini-summit recommendations.



Mr Mugabe: new initiative on boycott against South Africa.

Jerusalem reviews its links with an improbable friend

In the wake of the US Congress decision to impose a range of sanctions on South Africa, Israel is reluctantly looking for ways to show the world that it, too, is prepared to do more than denounce apartheid in words alone. Ian Murray, Jerusalem Correspondent, examines the arguments over Israel's paradoxical relationship with Pretoria.

A huge poison gas cloud devastated Cameroon last August on the day that Mr Shimon Peres arrived for ceremonies to mark the renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel. There were even those who said this was a heaven-sent judgement on a black African country which restored friendly relations with a state on good terms with the white Government in Pretoria.

Mr Peres came prepared. His special aircraft brought a medical team to help the victims of the gas disaster. In his pocket he had the text of a promise "to do everything to dismantle the odious system of apartheid".

During the flight, he told accompanying journalists that although Israel condemned apartheid, it was too insignificant a country to play a world role in the battle to abolish it. If others took the lead, he said, Israel would not lag behind. The votes in Congress have given that lead. "We have

realized the sooner or later we will have to do something to join this club where everybody is trying to take each other, an official told The Times. "We realize that we will have to do something."

Israel has always supported anti-apartheid votes in the United Nations but has abstained on sanctions. With excellent reason it is cynical of their usefulness. It has long experience of surviving despite them. It knows better than

South Africa and Israel Part I

most that there are always ways round them.

Measures under consideration include cutting tourism and stopping visits by personalities, but this is seen as a window-dressing to satisfy world opinion. "We could make a big thing about not buying gold Kruggerands anyway," the official said.

On the face of it, there is no logical reason for Israel to maintain close links with South Africa. Jewish history is often no more than a tragic documentation of anti-Semitism. The state of Israel itself was established in the aftermath of the world's most horrifying example of attempted genocide. Israel, more than any other country, should understand the moral and physical evils of racism.

In practice it has always condemned apartheid and regularly pledges itself to its overthrow. In its early years it refused to have full diplomatic relations with South Africa and it was black Africa which ultimately forced Israel into its close relationship with Pretoria.

There is no logical reason for Israel to maintain close links with South Africa. It was not until all but three black African countries broke diplomatic relations with it under Arab pressure after the 1973 Middle East war that ambassadors were exchanged. Before that, Israel had cultivated good relations with black Africa diligently.

But the breaking of diplomatic ties, followed by the UN resolution in 1975 equating Zionism with racism, threw the two countries together. An official visit to Israel in 1976 by Mr John Vorster, the then South African Prime Minister, produced a wide-ranging pact on commercial, trade, fiscal and, probably, military spheres which has cemented the friendship.

The trade balance is heavily and increasingly in South Africa's favour, although the amounts are tiny. Last year, Israel sold goods worth \$66 million (\$46.5 million) and bought \$187 million, of which \$112 million was for cheap coal - which Israel finds a more reliable energy source than oil.

A new trade agreement was actually signed in August, at the very time that the rest of the world was agreeing on the

need for sanctions. An appreciative South Africa dropped the coal price by \$6 a ton. Sanctions on coal imports would force up the cost of Israeli energy, but would make no significant impact on South Africa.

The trade figures do not include diamonds or arms - if there are any arms sales. The diamond trade, channelled largely through London or Antwerp, is not a serious contender for sanctions. Officially, Israel does not sell weapons in South Africa, in line with UN decisions.

New that South Africa is virtually self-sufficient in arms production, it is unlikely that there is much incentive for private Israeli dealers to try to find markets there.

Israel know-how does seem to have been exported in the past. The Chertak, the new South African jet fighter unveiled this summer, bears an uncanny resemblance to the Israeli Kir TC 2, according to Jane's Defence Weekly. There are persistent, unverifiable rumours of past nuclear co-operation between the two, but sanctions on alleged know-how transfers are obviously meaningless.

Israel know-how in anti-guerrilla or terrorist techniques has also been in evidence, with reports of up to 300 Israeli troops helping to train the South African Army in reprisal raids and the use of the same kind of specialist equipment which detects infiltrators along Israel's congested borders.

Israel's main public interest in South Africa is its more than 100,000-strong Jewish community. It is politically the only pro-Zionist group in the world. On a per capita basis it remits the most money each year to Israel.

It shows little interest in emigration to Israel. Those who do emigrate prefer Austria, Britain or the United States. Of the 4,000 who left last year, only 254 came to Israel. Despite a new programme designed specially to help South African migrants, the double that number are expected this year.

About 6,000 South African Jews live in Israel. According to the 1983 census, about 2,000 Israeli Jews in South Africa, but some estimates put the figure much higher.

One argument hotly contested, even by members of the tiny and fragmented Israeli anti-apartheid movement, is that there is a sympathy with white South Africans because they are an embattled minority community.

The Israeli insist their country is a democracy in which Arab and Jew have equal rights, in one where they are legally separated. The same is not true of the occupied territories, however.

There is a fear that if the occupation becomes permanent, then the similarities will begin to grow. In Israel itself there is total agreement across the political spectrum that conditions could not be more different than they are in South Africa.

Tomorrow: Johannesburg view

Anti-apartheid party seeks black support

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the parliamentary voice of anti-apartheid white liberalism, moved closer at the weekend to acceptance of the principle of majority rule in a bid to increase its appeal to the 23 million, voiceless blacks, who outnumber whites by five to one.

Delegates at its annual federal congress voted 110-90 to abolish a clause in its manifesto which supports a right of veto for minorities.

As the vote fell short of the required two-thirds majority, the issue was referred to a committee charged with updating and reviewing the party's position on constitutional matters, with particular reference to the veto.

Mr Colin Eglin, the party leader, said he believed the minority veto provision "in the form in which it is embodied in our constitution, will have to go" as it had "acquired a negative, divisive connotation".

The PFP has supported a universal franchise, within the context of a federal system of government, since the late 1970s. It has, however, continued to argue that minorities should be protected by having a right of veto over certain kinds of legislation.

Dr Nihato Modima, president of the Soweto Civic Association, which is an affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a multi-racial, extra-parliamentary alliance of hundreds of grass-roots anti-apartheid organizations, which broadly shares the aims of the African National Congress (ANC) but disassociates itself from the ANC's use of violence, said blacks saw the minority veto as a subterfuge to prevent a system of one-man one-vote.

Any attempt by whites to preserve themselves as a distinct group with a higher stan-

dard of living than that of the population would be the most vulnerable, he said. He urged delegates to "seek common cause with the oppressed black majority".

His argument was supported by Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran PFP Parliamentarian, who said that the minority veto was seen by blacks as "a device to protect white privilege".

But Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP research director



Mr Eglin: believes that the minority veto must go

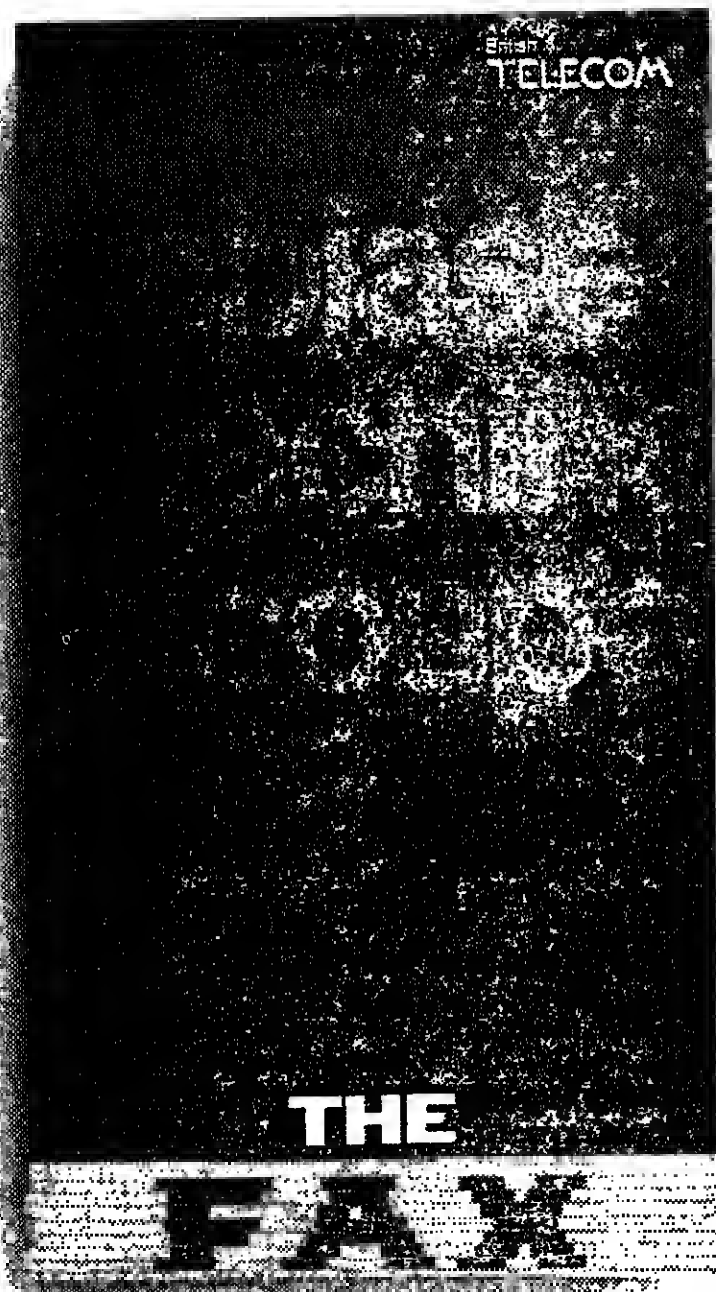
warned that if the veto were to be scrapped "we can write off white support for our party".

The debate reflected the divisions within the PFP as it struggles to show that it still has relevance for a white electorate witnessing a resurgence of right-wing nationalism and for a future black electorate which is increasingly impatient with the ambiguities of white liberalism.

The congress endorsed the party's opposition to economic sanctions overwhelmingly, overriding its youth wing, which had argued in favour of punitive measures against Pretoria, but not against the rest of commercial South Africa.

There was also a large majority in favour of continuing the party's dialogue with the UDF and the ANC.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Gorbachov in attempt", "Kremlin's", and "Treasure..."



# Gorbachov visits Delhi in attempt to restore Kremlin's lost influence

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, arrives in Delhi tomorrow for a four-day visit of crucial importance to the Russians. Since the accession of Mr Rajiv Gandhi to the prime ministership, the Russians have watched while Indian policy apparently has taken on a more pro-Western tilt. Mr Gorbachov is coming to try to restore the balance.

There are four key areas in which the Russians are anxious to progress: trade, arms support for Soviet foreign policy, and Mr Gorbachov's newly-expressed policy for Asia and the Pacific, as outlined in his Vladivostok speech.

The last will probably be the most difficult on which to make headway. When Mr Brezhnev came to India in 1973 he broached his notion of an Asian security pact with Mrs Indira Gandhi and, according to one of those present at the meeting, was given a flea in his ear. He was, for good measure, also ticked off about interference in Afghanistan and urged to take part fully in the United Nations international development activities.

Though flattered by Mr Gorbachov's references to India as the leader of Asia, officials here are still wary of what his proposals will mean. They have not yet seen, as Mr Gorbachov will try to persuade them, that the United States is looking for new military partners in Asia, and that an Asia/Pacific pact would provide a useful counterweight to these ambitions. The visit to Delhi earlier this year of Mikhail Kapista, a senior Kremlin foreign policy adviser, failed to make any impression on Mr Gandhi.

Mr Gorbachov is favoured, however, with fortunate timing. He arrives as India is increasingly concerned with American proposals to supply an airborne early-warning system to Pakistan. The concern was not diminished by a

disclosure in an American news magazine at the weekend that US spy planes are operating from an air base near Karachi.

Trade matters will be easier to deal with, though much remains to be done. The value of India's trade with the Soviet Union has declined with the fall in the price of crude oil and petroleum products. The trade is carried on in rupees and India has been building up a substantial trade surplus by supplying manufactured articles to Russia.

Russia has been pointing out that unless India buys more there will not be enough rupees left in the kitty to carry on, and several trade protocols have been prepared during a flurry of high-level meetings preceding the visit.

Announcements are expected on railways and power generation, though Soviet atomic plants have lost their attraction since Chernobyl. The Russians have been pressing India to buy machinery, offering joint production deals under which the cost of setting up could be repaid with exports.

The importance of India's arms supply connection with the Russians was emphasized at the weekend with the announcement that the first batch of Soviet MiG 29 fighters will be delivered next month.

The Indian Air Force is buying two squadrons of the plane, which is so new that not even the Warsaw Pact allies have yet received supplies. The Air Force has also been offered a very large medium-range weapon, the R 23 (which Nato calls the Apex) and a dogfight weapon, the R 60 (Aphid).

It is reported that no new weapon deals will be signed during the visit, even though defence experts are among the 250 officials accompanying Mr Gorbachov.

On foreign policy generally, ringing calls will be heard for nuclear disarmament. Mr

Gorbachov himself opened the bidding by declaring to four Indian journalists who interviewed him in his Kremlin office that there was no point in further superpower negotiations as long as the US persists with its Strategic Defence Initiative.

The Americans, trying to repair some of the damage done by the appalling timing of the visit to Pakistan by Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, have sent a disarmament expert to Delhi to explain the US position. Mr David Emery, from the US Disarmament Agency, told the External Affairs Ministry here that America has not broken its dialogue with Russia.

A senior American official in Delhi said that while they supposed that a number of anti-American statements would be made during the visit it was expected that India would not endorse them but simply let them lie on the table.

There is little comfort for the Americans, however, in an opinion poll published in a Delhi Sunday paper which showed that 72 per cent of those questioned believed that India should continue to have closer relations with Russia rather than with America.

# \$20m paid in US for Moore collection

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The world's largest private collection of works by the late Henry Moore has been sold by an American oil and real estate tycoon for a figure believed to be about \$26 million (about £13.3 million).

The 57 works span more than 50 years of Moore's career, beginning with a bronze wall plaque of 1931.

The collection was sold by Mr George Abrah of Wichita, Kansas, who acquired it over the past 16 years. It was bought by the Hall Family Foundation of Kansas City, founded in 1954 by Joyce Hall of the Hallmark greeting card company.

It consisted of nine monumental sculptures, including three bronzes currently on loan to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, 19 working models, 24 small study models, several tapestries and a wall relief.

It will now be loaned to the Kansas City museum.

The outcome of the sale was a disappointment to the National Gallery of Art, which had hoped it might one day acquire the collection as a gift.

The sale, it appears, was undertaken partly because new tax laws make it prudent for investment collectors to dispose of their pieces before the year's end.



The late General Franco's only daughter, the Marquessa de Villaverde, shaking hands with worshippers at a commemorative Mass at the Valle de los Caídos on Saturday

# Spanish right remembers Franco

Madrid - Spain's far-right marched up the city's broad Castellana Avenue yesterday, their ranks swelled by French and Italian fascist delegations, to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the death of General Francisco Franco, last Thursday, and the 50th anniversary of the death of Falange founder José Antonio

Primo de Rivera (Harry Debelius writes).

Thousands of red and yellow Spanish flags, carried by the marchers, fluttered in a chilly breeze as they shouted, "Franco, Franco, Franco". Young men and women marched behind Civil War veterans. The youths wore the Falange uniform.

● Melilla demand: A demonstration, on Saturday, in the Spanish enclave of Melilla, in North Africa, raised a more contemporary issue: its own future and that of Spain's other north African enclave, Ceuta. Thousands of Muslims residents of Melilla marched in a demand for full Spanish citizenship.

# Gunman surrenders hostages to police

Wuppertal (Reuters) - A gunman who tried to rob a West German supermarket freed the last three of seven hostages early yesterday and surrendered after a 14-hour siege.

The man, a 39-year-old unemployed bricklayer whose name was withheld, exchanged shots with a police motorcyclist before taking hostages in the supermarket.

Later, as about 100 police, including marksmen, took up positions around the store, the man demanded 100,000 marks (£36,000) and a getaway car.

# Pistol practice for Gandhi

Delhi (AP) - Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister who escaped an assassination attempt last month, has taken up target practice, according to the Delhi Sunday Observer.

He and his 6-year-old son Rahul practice for hours with 9 mm Mauser pistols at a firing range in Mehrauli.

# Sales trip

Amman (Reuters) - Mr George Younger, the British Defence Minister, has arrived no his first visit to Amman as Britain seeks to sell 40 Tornad jet fighters to Jordan.

## Brazil's economy

# Harsh measures flow from election success

From Mac Margolis, Rio de Janeiro

Fresh from a sweeping electoral victory, the Brazilian Government has announced a series of harsh and controversial economic measures intended at once to cool the superheated economy, to pay the enormous budget deficit, and to protect the poor and the working classes.

The measures are described as "adjustments" of the Cruzado Plan, the wide-ranging overhaul of the economy which arrested the 250 per cent inflation rate in February.

To correct outdated prices and control an unprecedented spending spree, the so-called "Cruzado Two" reform increased telephone, electricity and postal rates between 30 and 60 per cent.

For the second time this year Brasilia imposed a surtax - this time of 60 per cent - on petrol and alcohol fuel.

Cars will cost 80 per cent more: 20 per cent will go to the manufacturers and 60 per cent to government coffers. There will be big increases in the price of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

The Government stands to collect 160 billion cruzados (almost £8 billion) by these measures, enough to pay its deficit of about £5 billion with plenty left over.

Brasilia also promised to put its own house in order by laying off thousands of government workers and closing 15 loss-making state enterprises, such as the national mortgage bank and the Brazilian coffee institute.

President José Sarney has also ordered a freeze on new government recruitment until 1988.

Even a society long inured to sudden *pacotes*, or sweeping economic packages, has seen this latest one as particularly severe. But many think that the measures came none too soon.

In the last nine months real wage increases of between 15 and 34 per cent, plus relatively stable prices, have created an unprecedented level of consumer demand.

Factories cannot keep up with demand as shoppers exercising their new-found purchasing power have emptied store shelves. Government price controls disappeared as merchants lacked black-market premiums on many goods.

Yet "Cruzado Two" was not as warmly received as the original plan, which sent President Sarney's popularity ratings soaring.

Five thousand public employees who are to be laid off demonstrated against the closing of government companies. Petrol station owners complained that the new taxes would cut business and send them into bankruptcy.

Critics also pointed to the timing of the announcement,

conveniently just after the November 15 election, in which nearly every seat in congress, and all 23 governorships, were at stake.

President Sarney's Brazilian Democratic Movement Party and its coalition partner, the Liberal Front, won an overwhelming victory in the election, taking most of the Congress seats and all but one of the governorships.

What is more, the Government has called these increases "surtaxes", and not price rises, which means they will not be part of the calculations of the cost of living indexes.

This adroit book-keeping spared Brasilia a blemish on its inflation-fighting record, but cost it one of its leading economists, Señor Edmar Bacha, head of the institute of geography and statistics, who resigned in protest.

If the increases were included, economists say, the monthly inflation figure for November could be up by more than three times, to about 7 per cent.

The middle and upper classes will feel the worst bite. But that was the government's calculated risk. "Our premise was that those earning the lowest salaries should not be affected," Señor Dilson Fumaro, the Finance Minister, said.

In fact, these measures are nearly as important for what they exclude. Pressured by his own centre-left party, which won most of the coalition's seats, President Sarney vetoed proposals by some advisers to eliminate the large subsidies for milk and wheat which would have sent prices of bread and dairy goods soaring, and to tax workers' wages.

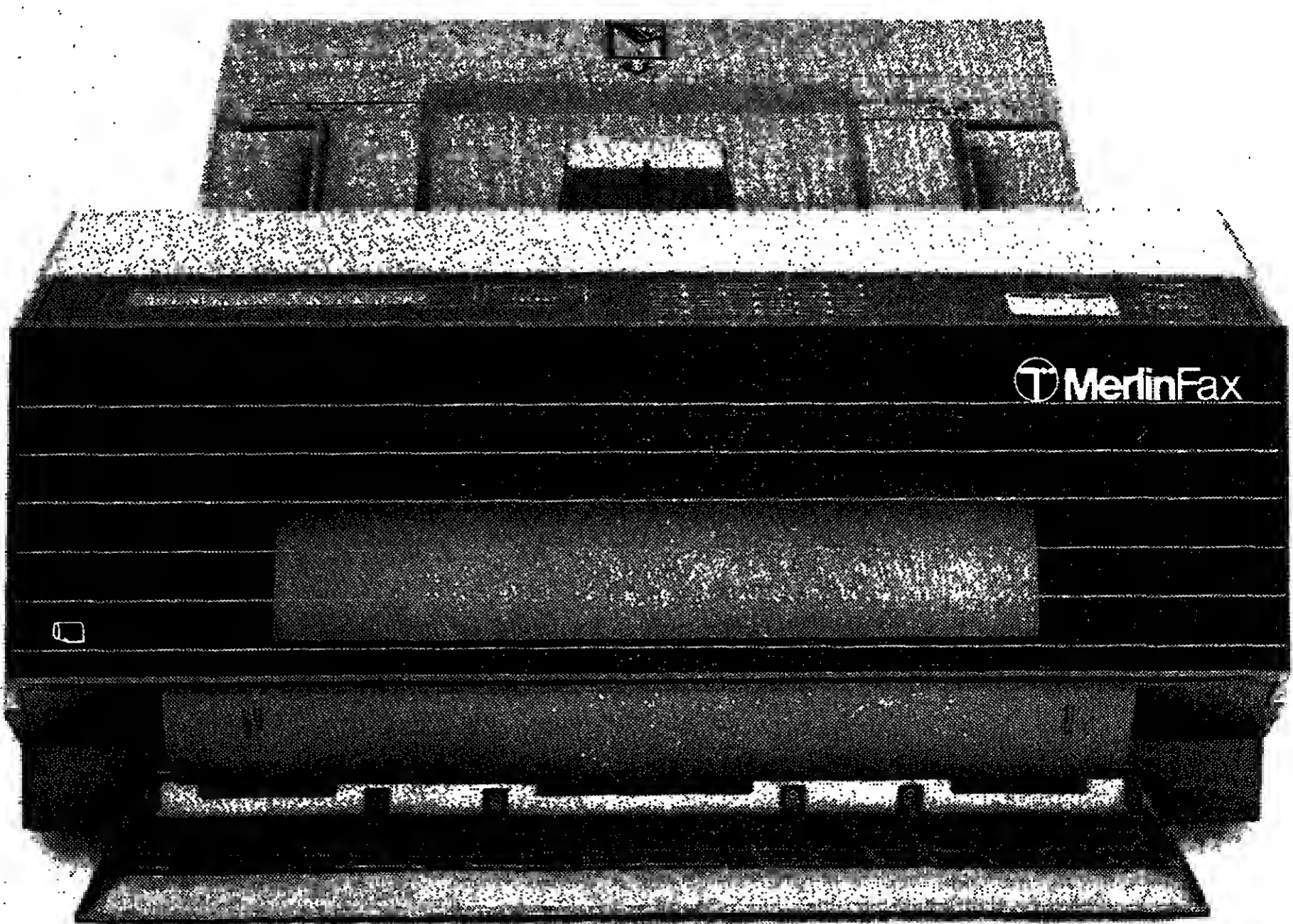
The real challenge for Brasilia now may be containing economic growth without causing stagnation.

"We don't want to enter again into a recession," Señor Fumaro said as the latest measures were unveiled. "We only want to reduce the velocity of the economy."



Señor Fumaro aiming to cut his economy's 'velocity'

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THE ARTS

Lines of interest

*May We Borrow Your Husband?* (ITV) was a curious drama, scripted by its star, Dirk Bogarde, from a story by Graham Greene. The result was a sort of homosexual *Hotel du Lac*, again with a successful author staying at an out-of-season grand hotel, against another backdrop of mountains, water and self-gratifying fellow guests. The difference lay in the proclivities, which were signalled from the start. As affianced landowner Peter went over the jumps, the camera homed in on the rise and fall of the English equine race. "A pretty bum in the saddle", said a horsey spectator with a leer. "A pretty bum anywhere", added his companion.

TELEVISION

The hotel was no different. The flamboyantly flossy interior decorators (Frances Matthews and David Yelland) quickly seduced the belt-hop and the only lady residents were butch Germans in leather trousers. When honeymooners Peter and Poopy arrived, the decorators took one look at public-school product Peter and soon had him crawling around in swimming trunks on a jewelled leash.

To begin with this left the star, Dirk Bogarde as a (heterosexual) writer, with little to do but to complain about the noise. Eventually he fell for neglected and deceived wife Poopy. And when it became clear that another long-standing affair, between Bogarde and the camera, is not dead. The wry, self-deprecating smile is still there. The lines only add to the interest.

The charming Charlotte Attenborough (daughter of Richard), who played Poopy, totally lacked lines. A 27-year-old in real life, she had no difficulty in convincing us that she was four years younger. However, she bore no resemblance to the county girl she was supposed to be. In writing her dialogue, Mr Bogarde seemed sparsely acquainted with the landed gentry. On the strength, and weakness, of this drama, let us hope that he will now turn his fastidious eye on to a world that he knows really well, to give us a completely original screenplay.

Anne Campbell Dixon

DANCE

Sleeping Beauty Covent Garden

The most enthusiastic burst of applause during Friday's performance of *The Sleeping Beauty* was for Anthony Dowell as Carabosse, the wicked fairy, disappearing through a trap-door after putting Aurora into her 100 years' sleep and leading her would-be avengers a fine old dance through the crowds. Since his debut in the role last season Dowell has worked up the character to a pinnacle of sexless malevolence.

I only wish the other players all had his concentration and attention to detail, although one could hardly hope for everyone to match his skill and flair. Too many of the performers seemed to be going through set motions instead of making their roles live. Ravenna Tucker's Aurora is thoughtfully presented but still at the stage of concentrat-

The "colorization" controversy continues unabated. On the opening day of the London Film Festival, the Directors' Guild of Great Britain held a conference at the National Film Theatre. The panel was chaired by Barry Norman and included the directors Fred Zinnemann, Alan Parker and Neil Jordan, together with the veteran cinematographer Douglas Slocombe, who filmed most of the Ealing classics, from *Dead of Night* onwards.

As a debate it inevitably lacked a degree of dynamism, since it was entirely one-sided. No one, it seems, outside the two American firms who have a large financial stake in the process, has a good word for "colorization" — a computer process which permits black and white films to be coloured for re-release on television and video.

The few people in this country who have actually seen the results report that the computerized colours are limited and rather lurid, and flatten the image. The colouring can be very approximate: it is said that American viewers were startled when Frank Sinatra appeared in a "colorized" film with the famous old blue eyes transmuted to brown. The Costume Designers' Guild of America, who are among the strongest opponents, complain that their members' creations are being travestied, when scenes subtly worked out in shades of grey emerge in gay purples and greens.

Aesthetically the process is at best equivalent to the efforts of those unscrupulous dealers who colour old engravings that were intended to be black and white. The anti-colourists prefer more extreme analogies, like that of painting Rodin sculptures in "natural" colours. Even when the process improves, as it inevitably will, the objections must remain. Cinematography is a very exact craft, and a black and white film is lit in an altogether different way from a film that is shot in colour.

Even if the results were aesthetically satisfactory, the argument continues, it would still be morally unacceptable to distort and destroy the results that the original directors and photographers intended, at least without their consent. The debate has sharply focused the issue of the rights of the author in motion pictures — which by and large are non-existent. The aged Frank Capra has protested unavailingly at the "colorization" of *It's a Wonderful Life*, one of his first major films to be abused. Currently John Huston is bringing an action to prevent the "colorization" of *The Maltese Falcon*, which will be a test case of major significance in the matter of author's rights.

Unfortunately morality as a rule has little chance of making headway against money, and the financial stakes are huge. The public at large goes for gaudiness and prefers pictures in colour. One of the first "colorized" films to be transmitted on American television, the 1947 fantasy *Miracle on Main Street*, proved a big hit in the ratings. An executive asked proudly: "Where could you have seen *Miracle* in prime time in black and white? As

The film-makers who hate to have their lilies gilded



Gary Cooper in *High Noon*, one of the threatened films of Fred Zinnemann, who is vigorously leading the fight

The public may prefer their movies coloured, but directors who worked in black and white are fighting back against the distortion of their original images: David Robinson reports on the battle between the creative artist and the entrepreneur



Humphrey Bogart in *The Maltese Falcon*, whose director, John Huston, is currently bringing a legal action to save it

Pictorially the subsequent addition of synthetic colour can only diminish the visual style.

Nor is it a valid argument that directors might have preferred to make their films in colour, had technical or economic circumstances permitted. Although William Wyler originally wanted to shoot *Jezabel* in colour, when finally obliged to make the film in black and white he and his cameraman conceived it for that medium and shot it with the best means of their craft. To "colorize" the result at this stage, far from fulfilling the author's wishes, travesties his efforts.

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a marketing man, colorization is a marketing reason, not a fine art reason." On the video market, colour films can sell ten times better than black and white.

Vigorously leading the battle against "colorization" has been Fred Zinnemann, whose own classic works like *High Noon* and *From Here to Eternity* are under threat. His initial fears of appearing to be a solitary, aged reactionary and killjoy have proved unfounded. It seems that every creative artist in the business — even directors like Parker and Jordan who have never had the opportunity to work in black and white — is now in total support.

Even so, it is hard to see how they can beat what looks like growing into a billion-dollar industry. Legislation is a distant and uncertain prospect, though in this

country a White Paper presented by the Department of Trade and Industry held out faint hope. Proposing legislation on Intellectual Property and Innovation, it advocated giving authors and their assignees and heirs the right of objection to distortion, for the entire duration of their copyright.

It would be Utopian to think that the public could be trained to discriminate between real and added colour, or to care. The danger is that new generations will grow up innocently believing that *Stagecoach* and *Citizen Kane* and *The Third Man* were always variegated.

The attitude of the television companies will be crucial. Despite the powerful opposition lobby, television companies in the United States seem so far happy to accept "colorized" films. In this country Jeremy Isaacs has led the indepen-

dent companies with a statement that Channel 4 will never screen films in any but their original form. The BBC's attitude seems more ambivalent, apparently favouring a scheme of compiling a list of films which should be protected, and which the Corporation would not transmit in "colorized" form.

A listing system of this kind is dubious, however, since aesthetic values tend to change with time: 25 years ago few people would have anticipated that *Casablanca* and Laurel and Hardy would one day be revered as classics. Moreover the listing idea puts the BBC into an odd corner if it suggests that they might recognize a category of film considered too trashy to protect, but not too trashy to show.

There seems little prospect of stopping the "colorizers" dead in their tracks, given their huge investment and still larger prospects of profit. Perhaps, then, the first-stage strategy of the opposition should be to use moral pressure, and the (rather stronger) argument of the television purveyors who reject "colorization", to secure a pledge from the firms involved that every film that undergoes the process must remain freely available in its original black and white form. Without such a commitment, there is a grave danger that the original versions will disappear for ever. A number of black and white classics have already mysteriously vanished from the video catalogues.

One of the "colorization" firms is a subsidiary of the Hal Roach Studios, and the 94-year-old Roach regards with apparent equanimity the prospect of his Laurel and Hardy films blooming into colour. A couple of weeks ago however this formidable nonagenarian, lecturing at the National Film Theatre, delivered the last, caustic word on "colorization": "Every day", he said, "there are comics in the American papers. Six days a week, they're black and white. Sundays they're in colour... but they aren't one bit funnier that way."

Character all on the surface

Having established his credentials in music of his native Russian heritage on previous occasions, Mariss Yansons ventured into the universal Beethoven for his Saturday night concert with the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducting in succession the Eighth and Ninth Symphonies. The earlier of the two was soon despatched, with exuberance and a certain swagger, and before the second was half over it was clear that character was confined to surface effects.

The urgency and sense of pace with which the Lenigard visitor redeemed Rachmaninov from sentimental excess,

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/Yansons Festival Hall

in his other concert with the same orchestra last week, now became the means to driving Beethoven hard and recklessly. Rhythms were rigid and stiff-backed, with no cdb and flow of phrase or expressive feeling, and with the orchestral sound often acquiring a raucous edge, not least from its doubled woodwind strength.

With the horns seated centrally at the back, and the cellos enclosed between violins and violas, the balance of timbre was often considerably changed, some strands becoming unexpectedly prominent

and others submerged. Not enough was made of the variations of tempo which help to give the Adagio its reflective wonder, and the spirit of universal rejoicing summoned by the choral finale was virtually denied by its angry vehemence.

Indeed, I had the impression that the Philharmonia Chorus were being forced to anticipate Stravinsky a century later by singing words for their syllabic value rather than their sense, while the solo quartet of Elizabeth Harwood, Penelope Walker, Ian Caley and David Wilson-Johnson sounded less than secure. This corona of words designed to make articulate the music's spiritual intentions took on an almost tawdry glitter after what went before.

There were passing virtues in the Eighth Symphony at the



Yansons: driving hard

start of the programme, mainly in the perky vitality of the faster movements and the bold dynamic contrasts which brought some finely-drawn soft playing in different sections of the orchestra. At the other extreme, the only occasion Beethoven uses the triple forte marking in all his symphonies did not go unmarked.

Noel Goodwin

OPERA

Goya Kennedy Center, Washington

Having been primed by a barrage of advance publicity and bladed by the surrounding social glitter, one was stunned at the insignificance of the event itself: the Washington Opera premiere of Gian Carlo Menotti's *Goya*. According to Placido Domingo, the evening's star attraction (on stage, that is; the media borders showed greater interest in Queen Sofia of Spain and US Secretary of State George Shultz in the logs), the idea was his: "I asked Gian Carlo, 'Why don't you write an opera about the great painter, because Goya has always had my admiration as an artist but also as a great Spanish patriot? To be able to portray his character is a great challenge.'" challenge wholly unmet, for his part, by the composer, who also wrote the libretto and directed. The five brief scenes scarcely amount to caricature, much less characterization. Nor is there character to be found in the score, sickly sweet and redolent throughout of Falla, Bizet, Romberg and every piece that ever used castanets. And of course Puccini. But it is dubious tribute indeed that stands the old master on his head. Whereas Puccini was able to portray fictional painters in such a way as to make us care deeply about them, his disciple has managed to reduce an actual painter we care deeply about to a nullity.

Similarly, the other characters are mere props. The hysteria that greets the death by poisoning of Goya's patron, the Duchess of Alba, who has done little to elicit our sympathy, seems utterly ludicrous. But the Duchess returns, madonna-like, in a concluding apparition that reveals the point of the enterprise; what we really hear, as the empty shell of an artist voices his final apologia, is the composer-librettist's self-justification: "O Art, O beauty... My only love, my only love... Pity the artist's humanity, and lead him to God's perfection." No need for courage or imagination, then, where "beauty" is concerned, and if "beauty" is what the audience wants (as, clearly,



All too well matched: Placido Domingo, Victoria Vergara

this enthusiastic one did), so much the better. Menotti's long, assertively tonal and endlessly cloying melodies, swathed in swooning string harmonies that sound hopelessly old-hat even by Hollywood standards, fail to display the voices in any interesting way. Indeed, except in the occasional stentorian tone, Domingo sounded almost ordinary, and thus a good vocal match for Victoria Vergara as the Duchess. The performance, conducted by

Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos, seemed well prepared for a premiere, notwithstanding reports that the orchestration had been finished just a fortnight before.

The staging reaches its nadir in the final scene when, before the Duchess's re-appearance, sundry visions and demons come to torment the blind and deaf old painter in tawdry dances.

James R. Oestreich

Goldsmiths Chamber Ensemble Purcell Room

speed is compatible with a BL Mini) one could well-nigh smell the burning rubber. The hard-working pianist here, Andrew Ball, also gave what occasionally sounded like a slightly nervous account of Edward Gregson's one-movement Piano Sonata — another energetically varied piece with some unashamed outbreaks of cheerful lyricism — while one of the cellists, Marcus Holdaway, was the assured soloist in Nicola LeFanu's hypnotic 1979 piece *Deva*. Placing the cello's decedent from reticent harmonics to full eloquence, against some shadowy instrumental sonor-

ities, *Deva* only slightly overextended its mysterious material. The preparation and expertise of the dozen players in the Goldsmiths Chamber Ensemble under Edward Gregson's direction, was exemplary throughout the evening. They had opened with *At the Still Point of the Turning World*, not one of Paul Patterson's most memorable creations but certainly stylishly crafted. They closed with Gary Carpenter's exuberant musical diary of his two years in Germany, *Die Filmmerkste* ("The Magic Lantern" — also, apparently, the name of an interesting bar in Krefeld). A surrealistic procession of, if my arithmetic is correct, 67 miniature movements, it dazzled with its pungent pithiness.

Richard Morrison

Not much for our comfort

RADIO

On a couple of public appearances last week Michael Green, the new Controller of Radio 4, expressed surprise at the continuing image of the network. That stereotype, he thought, is a good five years out of date. I rather agree, though the reasons for it do linger: in the sometimes winsome tones of its presentation; in the amount of its output devoted to giving us good advice and investigating smouldering social issues. There was nothing cosy, however, about the short series which ended last night, *A Look Inside*.

Leslie Fairweather's three programmes have been examining the past, present and future of the prisons, with particular reference to Pentonville. This in its day was a Victorian model prison — a vast improvement on the more or less unregulated squall that went before. With new building, however, went a philosophy which held that prison life should be as bad and as humiliating as possible — although this needs to be seen in the context of the society in which new prison conditions were a great deal better than much housing. How then to make prisons a deterrent?

For the second programme Mr Fairweather took us into present-day Pentonville, still all too obviously a Victorian design and for that reason

recognizable as essentially and typically human.

I could point to a dozen other recent programmes which by no means conform to the Radio 4 "hearth and home" stereotype, but a couple will have to suffice. Christopher Fry's was marked by an uncommonly attractive and robust *With Great Pleasure* (November 15) and an equally uncommon and attractive new play, *One Thing at a Time*, or *Caedmon Constrade* (November 16) told how the 7th-century poet found his voice. It was fluent, evocative of the once great Abbey of Whitby on its cliff-top, yet sparer than the Fry who once beguiled us, and maybe the better for that.

Mind you, absence of reassurance can take other forms. We have recently heard from the last of the five *Radio Times* comedy-writing competition winners. The four I listened to with one exception (Ewan Hutton's *Brian the Wise*), depressed me very much indeed and I felt I ought to write a letter of condolence to the judges. No condolences however are required to mark the passing of Hoax, which mercifully interred to a close last Friday. A pale imitation of *Call My Bluff* — celebrities tell jolly anecdotes, one of which will prove to be a fib — it started terminally ill and never rallied.

David Wade

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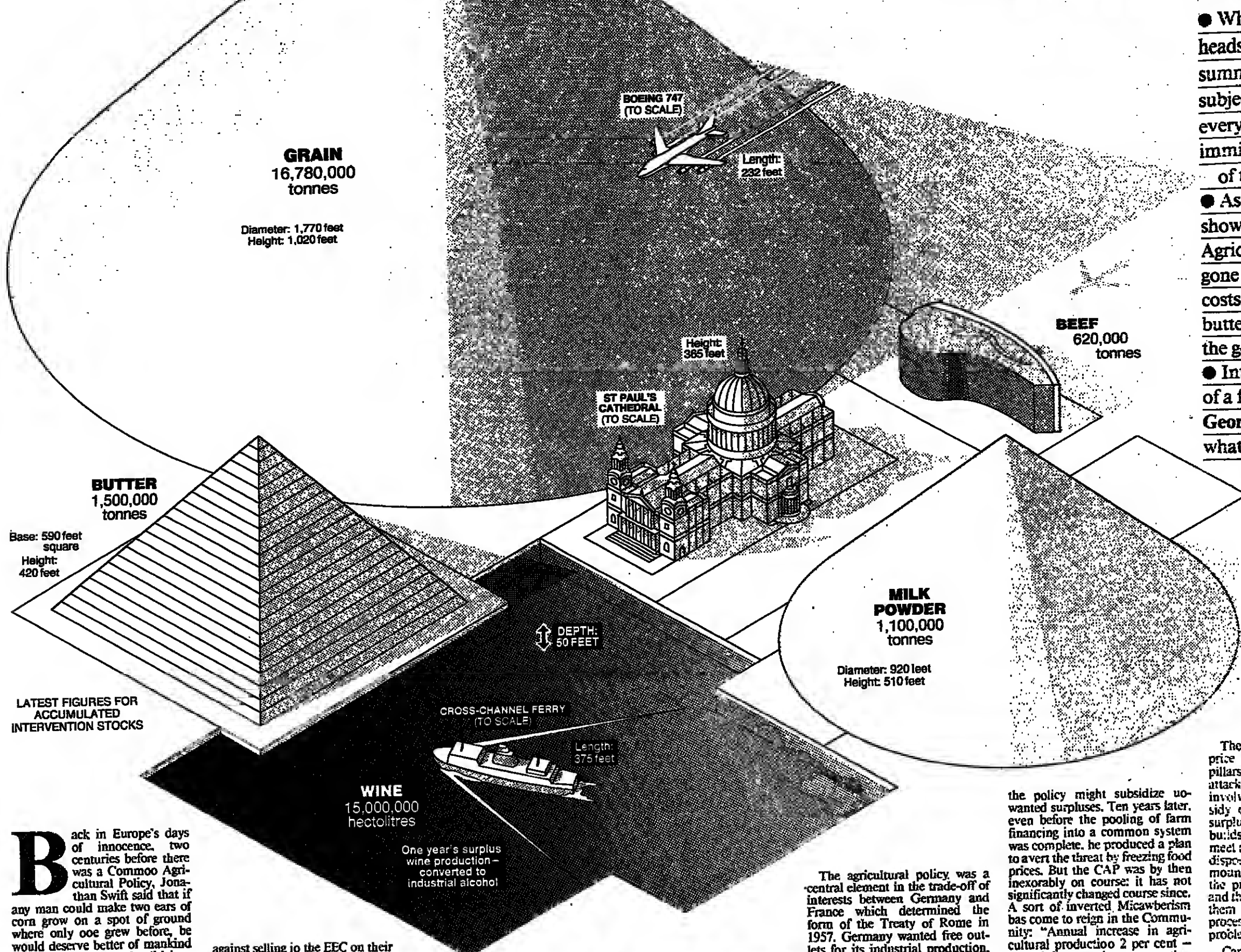
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SPECTRUM

Illustration by John Grimwade

# How Europe's



● When Mrs Thatcher heads the European summit next week one subject will influence every other - the imminent bankruptcy of the EEC

● As our illustration shows, the Common Agricultural Policy has gone haywire. It now costs more to store butter and grain than the goods are worth

● Introducing the first of a five-part series, George Hill explains what went wrong

**B**ack in Europe's days of innocence, two centuries before there was a Common Agricultural Policy, Jonathan Swift said that if any man could make two ears of corn grow on a spot of ground where only one grew before, he would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together.

The miraculous doubling of farm productivity Swift imagined has become a commonplace of European agriculture. Britain's cereal production per acre exactly doubled between 1975 and 1985, and comparable advances have been achieved with other crops. But he would not be surprised in the least to find that the politicians have contrived to turn that benefit into a monster which threatens to engulf Europe in disputes and to disrupt the agriculture of the whole world.

The CAP is an absolutely intolerable policy, and at the same time an absolutely indispensable one. Everyone involved with it knows that it cannot be allowed to go on as it is, yet it seems impossible to reform it without causing untold political, social and environmental disturbance throughout the Community. It is Europe's sacred cow, an uncontrollable cornucopia which threatens to overwhelm those who conjured it up with an unmanageable largesse of corn and beef, butter, olives and wine.

When we buy these foods in the shops, we pay prices calculated to spur farmers on to produce still more. If production under the CAP continues to rise at present rates, stimulated by a subsidy regime which guarantees a good price for harvests of any size regardless of demand, it is predicted that the unwanted surplus of cereal alone will treble by 1991. Its level equivalent to a quarter of a tonne of grain for every man, woman and child in the EEC.

Britain's gross contribution to operating this policy already amounts to six times as much as we spend on maintaining the fortress Falklands, and half as much again as the Government pays out in unemployment benefit. This year the programme which has given Europe its new geography of edible mountains and lakes is expected to overrun its budget of about £12 billion by a billion pounds, largely because of the cost of storing the rising stocks of surplus food - a cost which now accounts for not far short of half of the cost of the entire CAP.

According to the Euro-MP Peter Price the cost over-run will be more like £2 billion than £1 billion, and the annual cost of storing the unwanted stocks is not far short of their actual value on a glutted market. Some of Europe's newest millionaires have founded their fortunes on providing storage, and some of Europe's best minds have been bent to the task of getting rid of as much as possible with the minimum of cost and publicity. They have devised projects worthy of Swift's Flying Island, including one to dispose of surplus butter by recycling it back into feed for cattle (which do not care for it) - fattening them up to contribute to the beef and butter surpluses of tomorrow.

Much of the surplus is exported at giveaway prices, undercutting the efforts of producers elsewhere - who face steep tariff barriers

against selling to the EEC on their own account - and making mockery of the attempts of developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency. In the long run, this process, partly pursued under the rubric of aid, may tend actually to increase poorer countries' vulnerability to famine.

Attempts have been made in the last two years to bring the policy under some kind of control, but they have not succeeded even to halting the growth of the lakes and mountains, let alone in making inroads into their bulk. Meanwhile, the cost of buying every pint of milk and bushel of corn the farmers can produce falls heavily on Europe's consumers. A House of Lords report six years ago estimated that the CAP was then adding 10 per cent to food prices in this country.

### 'Farmers have begun to forget that farming is an insecure business'

**A**lthough Britain, which has long been pressing the need for drastic reforms, is now near the end of a six months' tenure of the presidency of the EEC Agricultural Council, we have little to show for this opportunity. The bureaucrats of the European Commission in Brussels and the members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg are also committed to reform. But national self-interest, embodied in the Council of Ministers, creates an almost insurmountable political inertia.

It is not as if the farmers themselves are happy. All over Europe they are complaining as bitterly as ever, blaming the Community bureaucrats for the insecurities of their lot, which in the past would have had to be put down to impersonal factors like weather and scarcity. Every manipulation of the price support structure to mitigate the worst distortions of oversupply has the impact of a kind of artificial famine on the farmers who lose out. There is lively competition between the politicians of member nations to mould the rules to favour their countries' interests. But in most parts of Europe the historic flight from the land is continuing at greater or lesser speed, and painful adjustments are having to be made.

British farmers have suffered more than most, in the years since the boom of the 1970s. Their average incomes dropped 45 per cent in 1985, and debts incurred in more confident times weigh heavily today, though bankruptcies are rare as yet. In addition, they have an uneasy awareness that the CAP was not designed with their interests in mind. In the banking community, a fall of as much as 30 per cent in the number of full-time British

farmers is expected over the next 10 years. A few have actually left Britain to farm in France, where the industry has more electoral clout than it does here, and fights for its interests more ruthlessly.

The truth is that Europe's farmers have begun to forget that farming is inherently an insecure business, subject to harsh fluctuations according to weather and demand. For all its mounting shortcomings, the CAP has achieved its fundamental purpose and brought at least a relative stability, economic and social, to the community's rural areas. It is doing this by a process which lays an increasing economic burden on the Community as a whole, and by exporting instabilities to other parts of the world. But the policy remains an indispensable pillar of the post-war European settlement. The ferocity with which its proponents repel any questioning of its Holy Writ partly reflects the emotional charge that the European ideal still carries.

And in the last resort, a rising capacity to produce food cannot really be a bad thing in an increasingly crowded world. Michael Jopling, Secretary of State for Agriculture, is quite right when he insists that the problems of the CAP are the problems of success.

But the debate is so impassioned that it threatens to become an obsession - one which, as Giovanni Agnelli, the president of Fiat, warned this month, tends to distract Europe's attention from the industrial and economic development that the EEC exists to promote. If any internal factor could threaten the cohesion of the Community, it is the reform of the CAP.

All this would have a profound irony for the original architects of the Treaty of Rome. The very purpose of the CAP was to defuse agriculture as the divisive factor that they foresaw it might be. It made an incongruous enclave within the EEC ideal. In a structure founded on the ideals of world free trade and open markets, the CAP enshrined protection, price control and open-ended subsidy. The irony is that for much of the world, the EEC today stands represented by its agricultural rather than its industrial policy - and therefore risks provoking in retaliation tariff barriers restricting free trade in industrial and agricultural exports alike. The tail threatens to wag the dog.



### Part 1: Reaping the harvest of cowardice

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But security and incentives to efficiency accomplished miracles. As early as 1958, Dr Sicco Mansholt, the architect of the CAP, was warning of the risk that

### THE AMBITION: EUROPE MUST NEVER STARVE AGAIN

In an age when very few Europeans go hungry it is easy to forget the problems that prevailed 29 years ago, when the Treaty of Rome was signed and the Common Agricultural Policy was formed.

Between 1939 and 1945, thanks to the combined efforts of the Atlantic convoys and the Land Army, plus a great deal of research and advice on nutrition, Britain managed to feed itself. In the rest of Europe, however, millions went without food under Nazi occupation and by the time they were defeated the Germans themselves were starving. In the ravaged postwar years the leaders of Europe vowed that it should never happen again.

It was largely because of this obsession with self-sufficiency that a common market in agriculture became the dominant objective of the Treaty of Rome. The other important motive was the fact that in 1958, when the Treaty was signed, almost 16 million people in the six signatory states - France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg - were still employed in agriculture; nearly a quarter of the working population, compared with 4 per cent in



High hopes: signing the Treaty of Rome in March, 1957

Britain. The Treaty aimed to bring their living standards up to those enjoyed by industrial workers.

A third element was a kind of political bargain between France and Germany. The French needed a market for their farm produce, while the Germans, deprived of pre-war customers, needed new buyers for their industries.

The principle was that there should be free trade between

member states, with a common external tariff to protect producers from outside competition. The founding fathers failed to foresee that dramatic increases in productivity would turn Western Europe into one of the most prolific food-producing regions in the world. Support prices which would ensure a modest living for a peasant family became a bonanza for those farming the fertile plains of northern Europe.

the policy might subsidize unwanted surpluses. Ten years later, even before the pooling of farm financing into a common system was complete, he produced a plan to avert the threat by freezing food prices. But the CAP was by then inexorably on course: it has not significantly changed course since. A sort of inverted Malthusianism has come to reign in the Community: "Annual increase in agricultural production 2 per cent - annual increase in consumption 0.5 per cent - result, Misery!"

If Dr Mansholt could not divert the CAP from its course, Britain certainly was not going to be able to. The governments negotiating and renegotiating British entry in the Sixties and Seventies accepted it in effect as the price of entry, although it marked a painful breach with our traditional policies of buying on the world market (there was usually a buyers' market somewhere), and subsidizing our farmers directly, rather than through price guarantees. It was a policy which meant cheap food, with the burden of subsidy falling on the taxpayer, and no built-in incentive to oversupply.

Community regulations, designed to ease Europe's small peasant farms painlessly towards greater efficiency, tend to be unhelpful to British farms, most of which are already relatively large and highly mechanized. Britain contributes more to the CAP fund than it receives, and this country has a vested interest in CAP reform - but when Mrs Thatcher mounted her frontal assault on EEC funding, she concentrated on our share of the budget, leaving limited resources of goodwill behind for farm policy reform.

Meanwhile the Community has grown, and the accession of millions more relatively poor farmers needing support, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese, has turned even France into a net contributor to the fund, and hastened the day when an unreformed system would bankrupt the Community. But the farm lobby remains strong in France, and has become strong in Germany. Their farm ministers are today among the most inflexible of all opponents of change.

Change would not be simple to bring about, even apart from the lobbyists. All farmers claim that they totter along not far from bankruptcy, and some really do. Simply rewarding efficiency would penalize those who operate on the bills or in harsh climates, where a failure of agriculture would shatter social patterns. Phasing would be essential, to allow farmers to adapt. But that creates its own problems: a farmer growing corn can go into beef if the Community decides to pay farmers less for corn. Cheaper corn for feed makes beef more profitable, everyone sees the opportunity, and in no time action to stem one surplus has boosted another.

If price cuts are politically unthinkable, time and a price freeze must do the same job. Restricting output is a possibility, though a great generator of red tape. Production quotas were introduced as a desperate measure in dairy farming two years ago. They are unpopular and a dis-incentive to improving efficiency. As a last resort, farmers might be paid for not farming a certain percentage of their land - a "set-aside policy", as it is called - perhaps on condition that they took care to prevent it declining into unkempt wilderness.

The principle of open-ended price guarantees is one of the pillars of the CAP, but any serious attack on the problem is likely to involve a tapering down of subsidy on marginal production of surplus products. Where a surplus builds up, the producers should meet at least a share of the cost of disposing of it. Today's produce mountains are only a symptom of the problem of over-production, and there is no hope of eliminating them - a costly once-for-all process - until the underlying problem has been solved.

Can the world have too much food, anyway? Why not send the surplus to Ethiopia, with Europe's blessing? Much has been sent, with signs of relief from the bureaucrats. But except in outright famine conditions, food aid can do more harm than good, as it disrupts the markets of local farmers.

### 'The major capitalist economic powers would like to be virtuous - but not yet'

**T**he "green revolution" has enabled more and more parts of the world to become self-sufficient in staple foods, and floods of dumped EEC produce only threaten the newly-attained efficiency of farming in countries like India and Zimbabwe, as well as the prosperity of established open-market producers like New Zealand. The sad story of Thailand's short-lived tapioca boom illustrates how price-fixing in Brussels can create a gimcrack artificial prosperity in a country on the other side of the world, and suddenly cancel it again.

It is an unattractive use of economic power. The resentment of other world producers was manifest at the conference on the problem in Uruguay last month. The new United States Congress promises to take a more truculent line against Europe's protectionism. In fact, however, the US is at least as great an offender, with farm subsidies this year of \$35 billion, compared with the CAP's \$23 billion. American farmers are admittedly in worse trouble than European ones, illustrating that even the most lavish subsidy regime cannot entirely insulate its recipients from market forces. Japan likewise pays large subsidies to its rice-growers. The USA and the EEC all over-produce, and all unload cheap produce abroad to the dismay of local producers.

Socialist countries, convenient recipients of western surpluses, spare themselves a problem by keeping their ideology pure and their farms inefficient. But the truth is that major capitalist economic powers all find it difficult to distribute a share of the rewards of industrial prosperity to their farmers. In attempting to do so, they create world-wide market distortions which every domestic pressure serves to reinforce. They know that the ultimate answer must lie in smaller subsidies, and a balance of domestic production with demand. They would like to be virtuous, but not yet. The rest of the world will not easily forgive its wealthiest powers if they continue, for selfish reasons, to jeopardize the struggles of less fortunate countries to break through to a comparable economic security.

John Hill 24.11.86



SPECTRUM

# food monster grew out of control

## A voice that went unheard

● Dr Sicco Mansholt, one of the founding fathers of the EEC, was among the first to point out that unless some of Europe's farmland was taken out of production there would be too much food. No one listened then; they are listening now...

There was a headline many years ago in a West German newspaper that has stuck in the mind of Dr Sicco Mansholt, a tall, imposing man of 78, whose personal vision of a common policy on agriculture in Europe laid the foundations for the birth of the CAP.

"The headline read: 'This man should be killed'. They were referring to me," says Mansholt, in a voice still tinged with disbelief.

His crime was to suggest that the Community's farming population should be reduced from over 10 million to five million. Several years before, he had also said that 5 per cent of marginal (poor) farmland should be taken out of production because he could see, even then, that there was too much land around to produce the required amount of food.

He caused an uproar. Franz Josef Strauss, the ebullient West German politician, said Mansholt was crazy. "Everyone knew I was right but it wasn't politically acceptable. Strauss was just interested in maintaining all the small farms in Germany and they are still there today," says Dr Mansholt with a wry smile.

This former Dutch Agricultural Minister, who went on to become EEC Agricultural Commissioner in 1958 and President of the European Commission from 1970 to 1972, has not changed his view. His message is quite simple. The Community farmers are producing far too much, for a market that does not exist.

He says: "It's a crazy situation. We should have done something about it in the 1970s but all we did was patchwork. Now my fear is that my dream of 25 years ago will be ruined if we go on as we are."

Mansholt's dream of a decent living for farmers in Europe and to stabilize prices by offering the farmers a guaranteed price for certain products were adopted in 1960 as the fundamental principles of the CAP.

Today his blueprint for solving the present crisis by reducing the amount of farming land is firmly on the agenda. Mansholt says there is no longer any choice. But now the surplus scandal has become so acute that he believes there has to be a global reduction in cultivated farming land in Europe of 20 per cent over the next 10 years, with the farmers being compensated for the cut in profits out of the EEC budget.

Times reporting team: John Young, Richard Owen, Diana Geddes, Michael Evans, Christopher Walker



Top prophet: Dr Mansholt, concerned for the future of his brainchild

### 'The European Community has its back against the wall'

"Scientists have calculated that we can feed the population of Europe in 50 years' time with one third of the agricultural area because of improving farming techniques," he says. "So we have to reduce the amount of land in order to cut back on production."

"If we followed this policy, it would knock one third off the cost and theoretically we could have no surplus. There could even be the risk that we would have to import... and why not? Look at the sugar situation. It's a scandal. We're producing 12 million tons of sugar a year but exporting 3.4 million tons. So we're over-producing by 30 per cent and ruining the world sugar market."

"We should cut production and go back to being an importing area for sugar. It would be much cheaper. It'll be difficult but we cannot carry on with the present patchwork policies. The Community has its back against the wall."

To meet Dr Mansholt's not to discover a prophet of doom, despite his ominous words. He still clings to his original dream. He lives in retirement with his wife Henny in a large converted 17th-century farmhouse in the tiny community of Wapscheven in the north of Holland. His whole life has been farming and even now he is writing a paper on the future of the CAP which will be aimed at those politicians whom he blames for lack of courage and foresight.

## Giving Russia a double helping

● Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, known as the Red Billionaire, has made his fortune from exporting surplus EEC goods but his activities are still cloaked in secrecy. Meanwhile the Kremlin need never worry about a bread shortage

At the front of the bakery queue in Kiev, a Russian housewife tests the freshness of her large black loaf. She has no idea where the wheat has come from; but she knows that the price — the equivalent of 16p — has hardly changed for 16 years. She goes home happy.

In Paris the whisper is abroad: a quantity of cheap grain is available. Among the first to hear is M Jean-Baptiste Doumeng. He tenders; his offer is accepted. No details are published except the destination of the goods. In the case of Doumeng the destination is likely to be Russia.

The grain is the result of over-production. It has been bought in by intervention and sold indirectly through the European Commission's Directorate General for Agriculture. Doumeng is given a subsidy for taking the food out of EEC hands.

Again, the amount of the subsidy is not published but it is usually generous. In recent grain sales to Moscow the price has been \$60 a tonne, well below the market price — and the trader pockets much of the difference. It is easy to see why Doumeng, the son of a sharecropper from near Toulouse, has become known as the Red Billionaire.

Trade experts admit that a substantial part of Doumeng's profits goes into the coffers of the pro-Soviet French Communist Party, thus subsidizing the Soviet propaganda effort in the West. The Russians gain twice.

The Commission maintains that its confidential subsidy arrangements are intended to prevent price undercutting by competitors — a commercial rather than political motive. But sources close to the Commission say there is a list of politically unpopular destinations such as Russia or Libya to which the Commission remains deter-

mined to export at cheap rates to reduce the food mountains. Syria is also on the secret list, and remains eligible for export subsidies despite recent EEC action against Damascus over its involvement in terrorism.

Doumeng, aged 66, rose from life as a shepherd to become the powerful managing director and majority share-holder of Inter-Agra, the most important export company of agricultural produce in Europe and the world's number one exporter of agricultural produce to Russia.

According to his own estimates, the company, which includes some 30 subsidiaries with more than 600 employees, is set to make a profit of \$10 to \$15 million this year on a turnover of \$3 billion. Doumeng will not reveal how much he receives in total from the EEC every year. He told *The Times*, however, of a contract concluded with the Soviet Union for the sale of three million tonnes of wheat at around \$80 a tonne, at a time when the EEC price was around \$130 a tonne. That means that on that deal alone he received \$150 million from the EEC in the form of export restitutions, plus any commission he may have negotiated.

All this is perfectly legitimate. Any exporter of EEC agricultural

### 'Bread is so plentiful that Russian peasants feed it to their animals'

produce can benefit from subsidies. Doumeng has simply been cleverer than most in winning the necessary contracts. The secret? "Hard work, having the confidence of the men in the market, and applying the methods of peasantry and Marxism to international commerce," he says.

He has formidable contacts in the communist world, with which he has been trading for more than 30 years. He claims to be the last living Frenchman to have dined with Stalin. But he does not deal only with the Soviet Bloc. Inter-Agra sells a range of some 30 agricultural products and raw materials to more than 50 different countries. He is the second ex-

responsibility, the principle under which farmers must share the financial burden for dealing with surplus production.

"This is nonsense," he says. "Farmers will have no incentive to cooperate."

The third option is price reduc-

### 'A 10 per cent price reduction would cut UK farmers' incomes by 70 per cent'

tion. Mansholt is convinced that, far from helping to cut down on production, it will have the opposite effect. "If there are price reductions for basic products like milk, cereal and beef of say 10 per cent over five years, many more small farmers will go out of business and the bigger farms will produce more and more."

He points out that although there are more than five million



Eastern promise: Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, Marxist wheeler-dealer

porter of French wine to the US, for example. Being a communist "helps me with some," he admits, "but irritates others."

Thanks to Doumeng and others like him, the Kremlin continues to supply its population with almost unlimited quantities of bread. The EEC exported 6.2 million tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union last year, and in the current year is expected to sell Moscow another 5.5 million tonnes.

Although food shortages are still commonplace in Russia, largely due to erratic distribution, bread in general is so cheap and plentiful that many Russian peasants still feed it to their livestock in place of the more expensive feed grain. They also throw away large quantities of uneaten bread, a habit once considered bad luck.

At a popular bakery close to the Kiev railway station, none of the

shoppers knew that the grain in their loaves had come from the EEC, or perhaps the US or Argentina. Neither did they know that Moscow is also a regular purchaser of "aged" EEC butter — at least 18 months old — also at bargain basement prices. Some £137 million worth of subsidized butter went to Moscow in 1985, at prices of 38p a pound, as opposed to more than £1 a pound paid in the West.

Surprisingly, considering the benefits he derives from the CAP, the Red Billionaire supports its reform. He is about to propose to the Common Market that it mop up some of the grain surpluses by creating a new, ready-to-eat food product out of chicken, wheat, eggs, sugar and butter, which could then be exported. He would, of course, be prepared to market such a product.

farmers in Europe, three million are very small, what he calls social problem farms with no income; about two million are small but productive; and 110,000 are big, 24,000 of them in Britain.

"The big farms represent only 2 per cent of the total, yet their output is 20 per cent," he explains. "It's easy to say reduce prices but in fact a reduction of 10 per cent would mean a cut in income for farmers in the United Kingdom of 70 per cent. So a reduction in prices would immediately meet with great political resistance."

The fourth option in the Green Paper, reduction of farming area, is, in Mansholt's view, the only true option. "The point about following on a global basis is that production would be reduced all round and the system could be properly controlled," he claims. "The three million social problem farms would have to be excluded but if you followed one fifth of the two million odd real farms, in 10 years' time you could have a balanced market."

After a lifetime spent trying to win round his fellow marketeers to his way of thinking, Mansholt is conscious of the problems that lie ahead.

"The technicians and scientists can see what is needed but the politicians have other interests," he says. "They look over their shoulders at the farmers and the electorate. So we can't do everything that would be wise. We can only do what we can get political agreement."

"When we were setting up the Common Market agricultural policy no one believed there would be such surpluses. Today we have to get rid of the surpluses, so we have to have following. I don't see any other policy."

TOMORROW

Britain's burden: riding the subsidies seesaw



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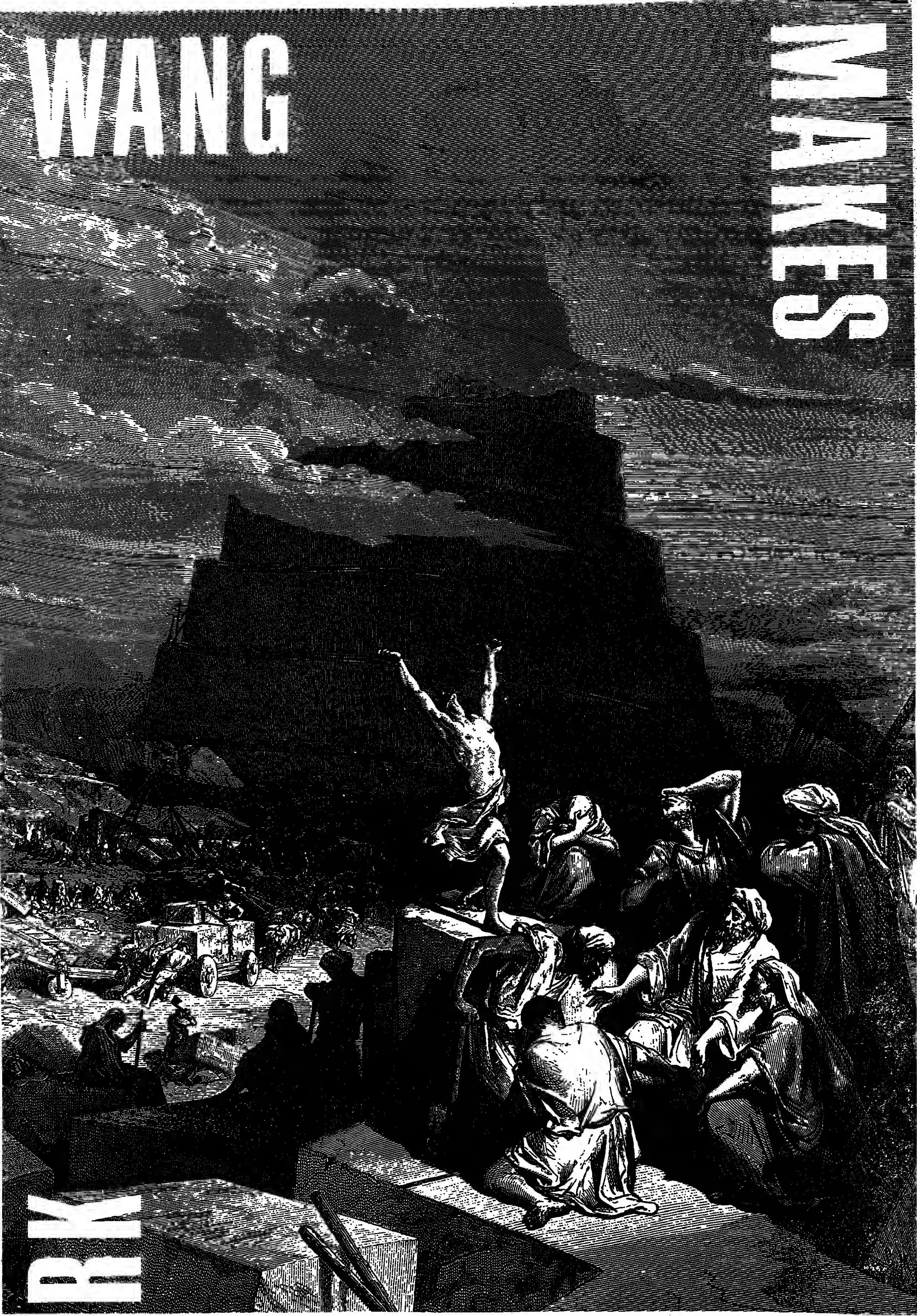
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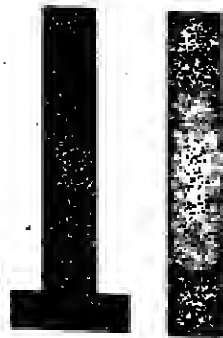
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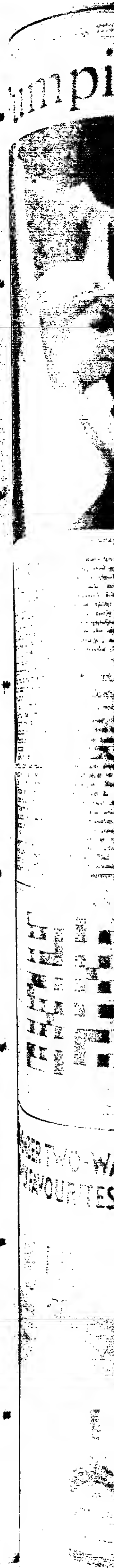
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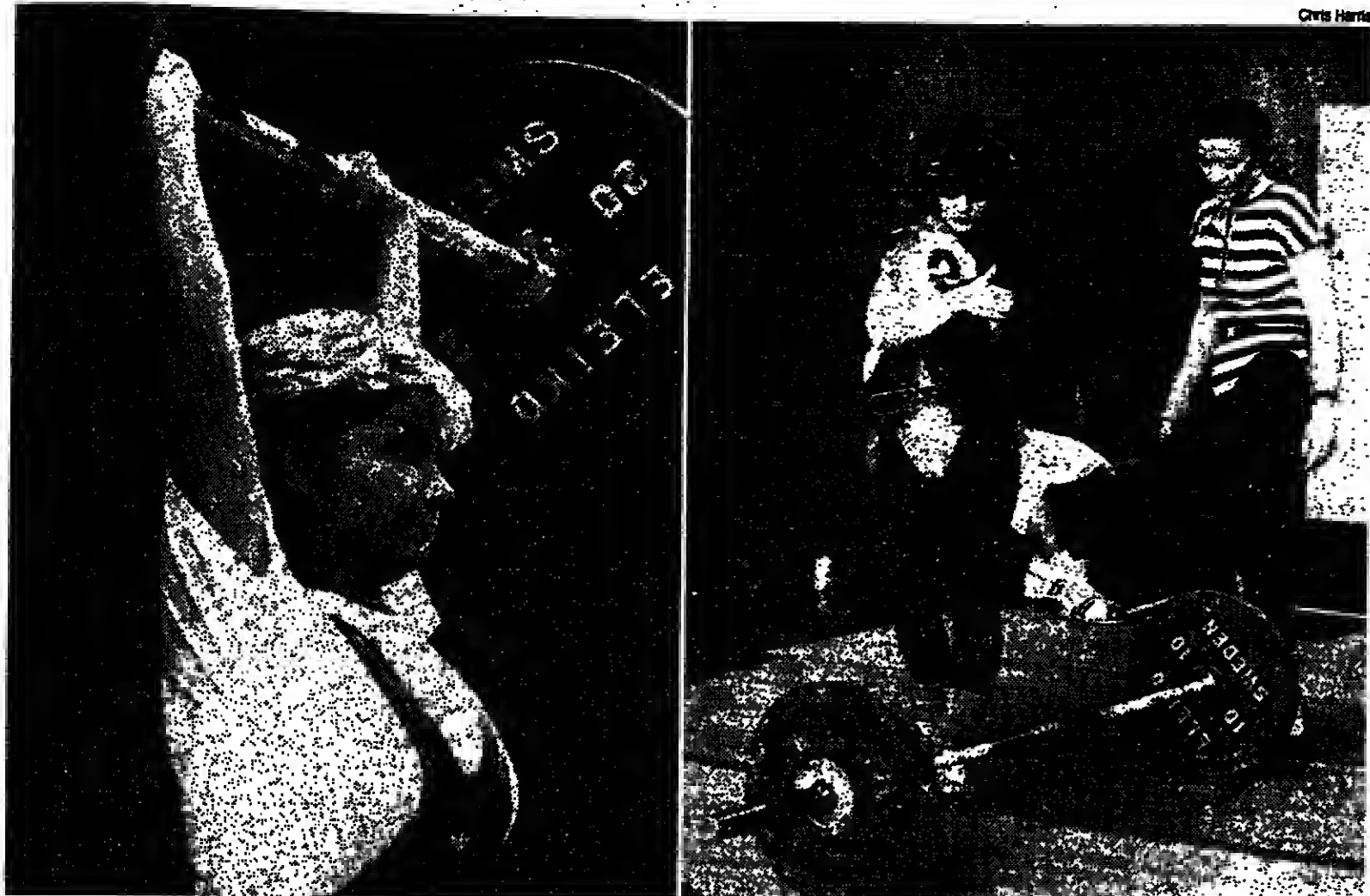
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MONDAY PAGE

They may lift washing machines, but women weightlifters can look as light as dancers

Pumping iron maidens



Pretty powerful: Debbie Lewis (left) in the 60kg category makes a successful lift while in the 56kg category, Lynne Holmes contemplates the weights

The first and major misconception about women weightlifters is that to lift the equivalent of Bernard Manning you must necessarily look like him. In truth, the backstage of the national championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday looked like a rehearsal for Fame: leotards, satin shorts, dangling earrings and shoulders that would grace a ball gown.

Women are even more astonished and delighted to know that since she took up the sport her bottom has shrunk. Male weightlifters were a little guarded when women began moving in on their sport, but the championships have finally established their participation as a serious business.

to the sport the same grace and speed that you find in women gymnasts. Before they went out, they paced up and down, jaws clenched, fists tight, working up the aggression that you need to lift what looks like a tractor's rear axle with the wheels left on.

feminine than masculine. Women are more supple and have a lower centre of gravity, which are two of the things that you need for weightlifting.

Lynne Holmes even had corset leg warmers to match the leotard she was wearing. Perhaps that isn't so surprising. Lynne, from Southampton, was a ballet dancer before she took up weightlifting.

It may be a male-dominated sport, but you don't have to be masculine to do it well

At the tough end of the sport, the bigger women are, of course, hefty and muscular. But so they were before they took up weightlifting.

She is keen to make the point that women can look good on the platform, and indeed she does. "It may be a male-dominated sport," she says, "but you don't have to be masculine to do it well."

She ate nothing for three days before the championships to make the weight - in her case, 56 kilos - and she lifted about the equivalent of Ronnie Corbett to come third in her class. She trains for 10 hours a week. "It's a great sport," she says. "And I also think it's really funny the way it amazes men."

John Lear, who is national director of training for the sport, said it was true that there were people who did not like women in weightlifting, and regarded it as 'unfeminine'. But he thought that they had proved they could do it.

She is 32, a PE teacher from Guildford, and on Saturday she broke three records and was selected for the national squad. She's 5ft 2in, weighs 9st and says weightlifting has completely changed her shape.

Colin Duncan  
Three Newspapers Ltd 1986  
Sports report, page 31

So it does. She works as a typewriter saleswoman, and her boss was astonished and delighted to discover that she could leave the machines around without assistance.

But they do bring next year. They are hoping that in time it will become an Olympic event.

What every woman is deemed not to need is a husband. I have deduced that this is the case since the invitations that shower down on my head on account of my job are addressed to me and me alone, whereas male colleagues are asked to bring the Mrs.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1114

Crossword puzzle grid with clues. ACROSS: 1 Chess board space (6), 5 Scythe (4), 8 Piano key (5), 9 Round of applause (7), 11 Largest British aircraft (8), 13 Cry of grief (4), 15 1992 Olympic venue (9), 18 Harvest (4), 19 Sinister influencer (8), 22 Scales (7), 23 Chewy nut plant (5), 24 Bobcat (4), 25 Surgical stitch (6). DOWN: 2 Share (5), 3 Whichever (3), 4 Enlarged penis drawings (8,5), 5 Wild pig (4), 6 US Midwest state (7), 7 Notable sword (5), 10 War cost (4), 12 Dismutative air (4), 14 Benefit (4), 15 Juicy cooking apple (7), 16 Dreamy (4), 17 Daff (5), 18 Following (5), 21 Black/white gun (4), 23 Part (3).

Do bring the husband

Every working woman I know claims that she needs a wife. This need becomes particularly pressing on the days when the gas man swears that he can only come and fix the boiler from Monday to Friday between 9am and 4pm.



PENNY PERRICK

What every woman is deemed not to need is a husband. I have deduced that this is the case since the invitations that shower down on my head on account of my job are addressed to me and me alone, whereas male colleagues are asked to bring the Mrs.

I have no personal complaint in that quarter since I don't have a husband to my name and, even if I did, I would be bound to choose one who made a fuss about having to put on clean socks and find a parking place. But the organizations which invite me to partake of drinks and dinners and presentations do not know that I live a sparsely existence, since they have never bothered to enquire. For all they know, I might be married to someone who collapses in grief if I am out of his sight for five minutes at a time and would take it very badly if he were left to eat beans on toast at home while I was summoned to tackle five courses plus coffee and liqueurs at Guildhall.

I do not feel that I would be altogether easy about the situation either. I know that

and Richard Branson are the jolliest of men, and have obviously over considered that if shares in their companies go through the roof their children will accuse them of gross neglect.

But women were born guilty, with a guilt that consumes their entire being the minute they begin having a good time at work. Deep down inside we feel that the time will come when we will have to pay for the satisfaction of a job well done, the office camaraderie, the professional triumphs. This, in spite of the fact that we can see with our own eyes that male high-fliers like Lew Grade, Charles Forte

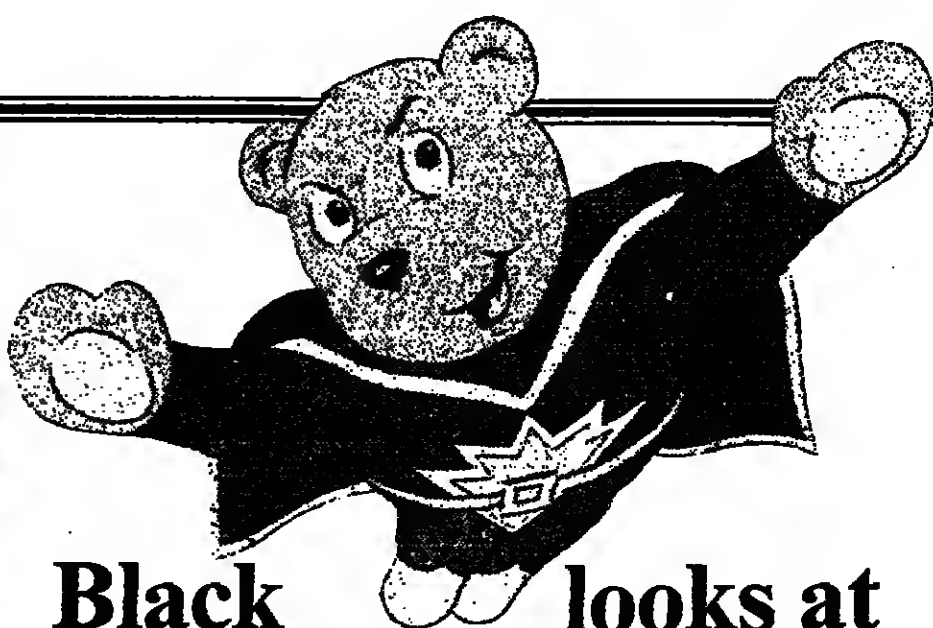
break of new puritanism is not so retrograde and shortsighted as to encompass breast-feeding? No, stranded tube trains and snowed-in buses are not the only places where a baby needs to be fed in public. Lack of facilities in planes, boats, trains and buses, and, of course shops and restaurants, plus the unpredictability of a baby's hunger, necessitate many such, albeit more discreet, feeds.

From V. Dalton, Chelmsford, Essex

TALKBACK

Angela Huth laments that Englishwomen "don't care tuppence about the way they look". (The Lady's Not For Pressing, Monday Page, November 17). How then does she explain the burgeoning success of those high street stores which have exploited the needs of those women whose sense of style at least matches the most discerning Parisienne? How does she explain the tremendous influence that British designers, in particular female designers, have had in fashion since the start of the decade? Ms Huth suggests that Englishwomen are "staggeringly unobser-

vant". I suggest that her criticism begins at home. From Alison Guest, Leraga, By Oban, Argyll. Barbara Amiel's article "New taboos for old values" (Wednesday Page, November 12) discussed anti-heterosexuality and breast-feeding in public - a mystifying and unfortunate coupling of subjects. The article raised the question: why does Ms Amiel, who professes to be a believer in "genuine human rights", object strongly to a six-month old baby joining in the husband party? Surely the out-



Black looks at the littlest books

Once upon a time, in a land uncluttered by "isms", a witch - as every fully-fledged youngster knew - was an exceedingly unpleasant female, with a tall black hat and broomstick, given to transforming her enemies into toads.

The witch-hunt is on... authors of children's books must learn to watch their language

writer of children's books, Roald Dahl, admits: "My maxim is to make the children laugh and to hell with the grown-ups." Dahl, whose 16 children's books have sold many millions of copies around the world, is unimpressed by the increasing number of animal characters. "I don't like the idea of cuddly little things. You've got to have bite."

It was, quite simply, a matter of record, as plain as the rather pointed nose on her face, as much an established fact of childhood as the knowledge that fairies wave wands and dragons breathe fire.

country's largest publisher of children's books, feels that there is a tendency for adults to read too much into certain books. "Children who read The Witches read it in the spirit in which it has been written, which is as a piece of rollicking good fun," she says.

The main advantage of animal heroes, like the enormously successful SuperTed (illustrated above), is the fact that they cut through the age barriers and provide greater scope for breaking the rules.

These days, however, it seems that witches are more dangerous than even the most susceptible of youngsters has been led to believe.

Roald Dahl's latest children's book, The Witches, which has won awards all over the world and sold more than 400,000 copies in the English paperback edition, has been damned and even banned in Britain by a handful of extremists, for being sexist (due to the witches being female and nasty), anti-Semitic (due to their long noses) and an insidious influence on children who might be persuaded to join witches' covens themselves. Toadists - or, in the case of this particular book, mousists - have yet to protest, but if they do so, no one in the publishing industry will be much surprised.

Yet even animals come in for their share of cultural criticism. Rupert Bear has been banned for being racist and Beauty and the Beast has been blacklisted by the Inner London Education Authority, which regards the beast as an offensive negroid brown. But while such subtle - if unwitting - discrimination may ruffle adults, no one has ever proved what effects it has on the children themselves.

Like many of the women, Janet Lowe started weight-training to keep in trim and gradually drifted into serious weightlifting. Aged 20, and an insurance clerk from Bethnal Green, she has the sort of blue-eyed, ash-blond looks that guarantee attention at discos. Like many of the competitors, she wore make-up, and her large hooped earrings swung as she bent to grip the bar.

One of the dangers of any form of literary censorship is the risk that in the long term it will affect the quality of the material, just as latching on to token banner-carrying can result in sub-standard stories. For many, the most disturbing aspect of the highly controversial homosexual children's book, Jenny Lives With Eric and Martin, is the fact that it is rather dull. "There are very few books dealing with that particular topic and therefore any book that does so is welcome," says Nigel Akers, chairman of the School Librarians Group. "Ideally, there should be a much wider choice."

According to Nicholas Tucker, lecturer in developmental psychology at Sussex University, who has made a study of the censorship of children's books, there is no doubt that children can be influenced by books; but we don't know which children, and we don't know to what way they are going to be influenced.

At the tough end of the sport, the bigger women are, of course, hefty and muscular. But so they were before they took up weightlifting. Judy Oakes, the 28-year-old English shot put champion, who weighs around 12st, says she dropped two dress sizes by weightlifting. At the championships she broke her own record by lifting 113 kilos (about 17½st), which entitled her to be called the strongest woman in Britain.

There are very few books dealing with that particular topic and therefore any book that does so is welcome," says Nigel Akers, chairman of the School Librarians Group. "Ideally, there should be a much wider choice."

"Some books are simply there to challenge preconceptions and children have as much right to have their preconceptions challenged as the rest of us."

She is keen to make the point that women can look good on the platform, and indeed she does. "It may be a male-dominated sport," she says, "but you don't have to be masculine to do it well."

It is a criticism shared by many of the publishers. "One longs to get more manuscripts from minority communities about what it's like to be discriminated against, but I don't think that is going to come from banning books written by others," says Margaret Clark, director in charge of children's books at Bodley Head. One of the few books on her list written by a West Indian, Sean's Red Bike, was banned by a London library for its "colonial attitude" due to the fact that the black hero went to tea with the family of his white friend.

The apparent book-banning epidemic is causing sufficient concern to the Library Association for it to draw up a 10-page leaflet which it plans to send out to local councils early next year, providing information about the powers and duties of public libraries.

She is 32, a PE teacher from Guildford, and on Saturday she broke three records and was selected for the national squad. She's 5ft 2in, weighs 9st and says weightlifting has completely changed her shape.

For the children's book publishers, concerned with producing good stories that sell, it all presents something of a dilemma. With about 80 per cent of their output ending up on the shelves of school and public libraries, the rejection of a book can make a significant difference to its profitability - and attempting to produce works that appeal to both the children and their adult watchdogs would appear to be growing increasingly difficult.

Liz Attenborough, editorial director of Puffin, the

Colin Duncan  
Three Newspapers Ltd 1986  
Sports report, page 31

Liz Attenborough, editorial director of Puffin, the

Sally Brompton  
Three Newspapers Ltd 1986

REMEMBER TWO-WAY FAMILY FAVOURITES?

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Invasion of privacy

Winston Churchill is still bewildered at coming fourth in last week's annual ballot for private member's bills: he did not know he had entered. It seems that his name had been put forward without his knowledge, even though he had said he would not enter this year after his failure to get his *Osborne Publications* (Protection of Children) bill on to the statute books. He has his suspicions as to the guilty party but is not letting on. What cause he will support remains to be seen, but late lobbying by pressure groups will be of little avail, for he flies to Oman today.

## Seconds out

Picture the embarrassment at an Orange culture evening organized by the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association in a comedy when the prize of a clock, made by a Protestant prisoner in the Maze prison, was won by BBC religious affairs producer Terry Sharkie, who was covering the gathering. Worse still, the winning raffle ticket was pulled out of the hat by Tyrrie's reporter, Malachi O'Dohererty. The final insult — both are Catholics. Unsurprisingly, the room rang to cries of "Fiannian fix". The clock, which for six years hung in pride of place in the UDA headquarters, now ticks away in the BBC offices in Londonderry.

## Size no bar

It comes as no surprise to find the legal profession failing to practise what it preaches. In a recent letter to *The Times*, Robert Egerton of Egerton Sandler and Co deplored the practice of briefing counsel to appear in small claims cases in which the cost of legal fees outweighs the value of the claim. One such litigant, Peter Inman, would agree wholeheartedly but for one small point: the firm of solicitors acting against him has just briefed a barrister over a claim for £250. The firm? None other than Egerton Sandler and Co.

The girls of Richmond and Barnes Tory MP Jeremy Hanley are not gone unnoticed in the programme for this year's Commons v Lords swimming match; it describes him as "the only human to receive a dividend from Save the Whale".

## All right, Jack

One City company's plans to make a killing out of the Big Bang have come to the notice of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch. County Unit Trust Managers, a subsidiary of NatWest, sent 60,000 potential clients a "letter bomb" — a cardboard device which springs open on being removed from the envelope. One irate recipient exploded and sent it to the boys at the Yard, who tell me they are looking into the matter. A spokesman for the company said the only reported damage had been the odd breakfast cuppa sent into orbit.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'm not lying, Dad, honest — just being economical with the truth"

## Aisle be damned

When the British reggae band UB40 played to 12,000 people in Moscow a few weeks ago it invited the audience to dance in the aisles. The British press reported that the interpreter, true to the official frowning on such self-expression, translated this exhortation as "Please stay in your seats". Even odder, the current issue of *Soviet Weekly*, the Kremlin paper for foreign consumption only, tells the same story, albeit a bit later. Could this be another sign of Gorbachev's media "liberalization"?

## Battle pill

As part of their combat gear, British soldiers are now carrying packs of pills to help them survive a gas attack, according to the authoritative American publication *Armed Forces Journal*. And it says that scientists at Porton Down are constantly working on improvements. Although the use of gas is prohibited by international convention, the journal says Britain is not taking chances because of "the many thousands of gassed soldiers who died in agony on World War I battlefields, or soon after the war."

## Hot numbers

Antique dealers were puzzled to find an item in the latest *Antiques Trade Gazette* inviting readers "to advertise stolen goods". Could this be a new service to make it easier for thieves to offload their ill-gotten gains? The answer is no. The ad is aimed at their victims who hope to track down their prized possessions.

PHS

# Boesky echoes over Iran

by George Will

Washington  
If, as is said, there is nothing like a calamity to take your mind off your troubles, the Reagan administration can console itself with this thought about the mis-handling of the aftermath of its Iran misadventures: no one is talking about the budget deficit.

The misadventure now has the familiar attribute of Washington's consuming obsessions. The result of attempts to put it to rest is a growth in the number of questions about it.

A presidential speech and news conference have been devoted to it, and all they have accomplished is to put the President on the edge of a precipice. He seems defensive, evasive, ill at ease — in short the one thing he of all leaders dare not seem: out of character. We may be about to see realized the potential volatility of public opinion that has been fixed on an intensely personal affection for a president's personality.

Today the nation's mind is ambivalent, unformed — soft wax ready to receive fresh imprints. One political commentator has noted that 20 per cent of those

who voted in the midterm elections earlier this month did so in eight states that elected four Democratic and four Republican governors while in each case choosing a senator of the other party. Another clue to the country's mood is that none of the new senators have served in the House, one has served there and in a cabinet office and three others have been governors. The electorate is tired of amateurism and craves competence.

The Iranian episode radiates incompetence — in its substance, execution and apology. This, after the Daniloff affair and the summit fiasco, has encouraged this judgment: the aides now in close contact with Reagan are the least distinguished such group to serve any president since the war.

The nation's disposition regarding Reagan may be quite changeable, not because the nation is unusually volatile but because of the nature of Reagan's relationship with the nation. After the loss of

the Senate, his aides and supporters deflected the suggestion that he is a lame duck, arguing that no one enjoying such a high job-approval rating, and a personal popularity unrivalled since Eisenhower, can be lame.

But the botching of Iran policy will take a toll unless he and his administration quickly put an end to the truculence, soporific and score-settling among rivals trying to keep their skirts clean, and grudging over-lawyered explanations.

The presidency, constitutionally, is an inherently weak office. There is little a president can do on his own except sway the country and so move Congress. Thus, the power of the presidency, unlike, say, the power of the office of the British prime minister, varies substantially with the qualities of the occupant. And the power of a particular president can vary radically with swings in the public's perceptions of him.

What caused scalding criticism of Reagan from some usually

sympathetic persons during the Daniloff affair was the words-mean-what-ever-we-choose abuse of language. The swap was no swap, the summit not a summit. Similar intellectual corruption has seeped into administration statements about Iran, evasive statements that have been too clever by half concerning what US officials are dealing with in Iran and why.

Public revulsion about this may be magnified by the coincidental eruption of the Boesky scandal on Wall Street. The political climate, it has been argued, can be conditioned by the echo of one event in an unrelated event, and vice versa. Evidence of bad judgment and bad faith at the centre of government may soon mix in the public mind with a Niagara of evidence of corruption at the symbolic centre of the private sector. The public is apt to be made uneasy by a vague sense of enveloping malpractice in important institutions.

To insulate itself from this, the administration needs to try candour, which means acknowledging serious mistakes. But it may be too late for that.

## The one success

Is that really what caused the disaster? The National Security Council can, of course, be blamed. But it is precisely because the CIA was so tame, and its secrecy compromised by the need to notify a leaky Congress of even the most sensitive operations, that presidents have entrusted their most secret dealings to the NSC. The problem with the Iran negotiations was

not the secrecy. Indeed, the secrecy, lasting for 18 months, was its major, its only, achievement. The problem was the policy itself. Change the structure to prevent a McFarlane fiasco in Iran and you prevent a Kissinger breakthrough on China. In the Iran negotiations, it was not the structure that was at fault but the people responsible for the botch.

Charles Krauthammer

(c) Washington Post Writers Group, 1986

Bernard Levin

# The evil some men do is born within them



Paula Youner

but more insidious. Choose your own — money? power? flesh? — and while you are choosing tell me whether if the Devil offered you all the kingdoms of the earth you, would say "Get thee hence, Satan". It has just occurred to me that I have in my time broken a majority of the Ten Commandments, and of the ones I have not broken, I could not swear that I am incapable of adding them to the list, not even "Thou shalt not kill".

We are all sinners. In certain circumstances almost all of us could rob, perjure, do violence on another. Some could do these things more easily than others; there are gradations of badness. But there is a gap in the spectrum; and almost all of us, including Salman Rushdie and me, remain on the safe side of the gap, and always will, while Comrade Tek and a handful more are beyond it.

But this is not simply a fact, without antecedents or progeny; it enshrines two enormous and vital truths. The first is that some people are evil; are evil, not are made evil. The greatest and most dangerous lie of our time is that we are solely the result of our upbringing, our milieu, our physical surroundings, our schooling, our degree of affluence or poverty, our employment or unemployment prospects, our social or familial relationships and our sex lives, along with the weather, the threat of war, other people's smoking, Sellafield and the Freemasons.

I said that that is the most dangerous lie, wherein is the danger? In the determinism to which it leads; the effects of that determinism can be seen all round us, and the most pernicious of its effects are the condonation of guilt and the dismissal of responsibility. When there is next a riot in Toxteth, Bristol or Broadwater Farm, who will dare to say, amid the deafening chorus of exculpations — unemployment, sub-standard housing, racism, police brutality, — that some people have a propensity to criminal behaviour by reason of what they wish to be, not of what has been done to them?

In any urban riot in this country, those doing the rioting are a small minority of those who live in the area of the riot; the peaceable majority, however, live

in the same conditions as the violent few, and are therefore subject to the same riot-inducing pressures. Why do they not join in? But to ask the question that way round is already to surrender; let us ask, instead, why do the rioters riot? The correct answer is: because they want to. But that answer is never given. For that matter, why do you think that almost all talk of the drug peddlers is couched in terms of the peddlers and pushers, who are seen as uniquely evil figures because they thrust their poisonous wares into the hands of their victims. "Victims": what do you suppose would happen if we started to refer to them as accessories?

If our era needs an epitaph, and it may need one sooner than it thinks, how about "It's not our fault"? For assuredly the now dominant ideology may thus be summed up. It is no longer fashionable, of course, to rely on Freud for an excuse; Marx is much more comprehensively satisfying. But amid the satisfaction responsibility dissolves.

And I believe that Mr Rushdie's argument — that we could all learn to do unspeakable evil — is only the other famous-face of that state of affairs. No doubt we all have in us the impulses which, if given rein, will lead us into real wickedness. But most of us do not give those impulses rein, and we refuse to do so because we think that doing so is wrong. Some people, however, do not mind doing wrong, if it means they can get hold of somebody else's wallet. We call these people wrong-doers, or rather, we used to call them wrong-doers, but we are more likely today to call them under-privileged.

I ask again: are we or are we not responsible for our own lives? I think we are, and one very important part of that responsibility is ensuring that for us it is not, as Mr Rushdie says, easy to become like Comrade Tek, but impossible.

We do have a choice, every minute of every day. I said that the inability of many good or bad people to behave like Telemachus was one of two great truths. I have dealt with one of them — the fact that some people are evil and don't mind a bit; but the other is more important. It is this: the inability to do great evil comes as much from our own will as does the propensity to steal, assault and burn. If we do not become Comrade Tek it is because we decide not to, just as we stab a policeman because we feel like it.

Yet we cannot leave the argument there, for there is the most tremendous question of all to be asked, though not answered. It is: Why do most people, given the choice of being good or bad, choose to be good? Whatever the answer to that question, it is an eternal reproach to Comrade Tek, and a no less enduring assurance that nobody has to be like him.

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# Hindley's freedom gamble overtrumped?

The police search on Saddleworth Moor for two other possible victims of murderers Ian Brady and Myra Hindley is the result of a contest between a man with nothing to lose and a woman with everything to gain. The stakes are brutally simple. On Hindley's side, release; on Brady's side, to prevent it.

Only they know what really happened 20 odd years ago, or how many other children or old men were done to death, and where they are buried. It is a trump card which both have played in the last week; and Brady may have played it decisively.

This is how the recent drama is seen by former armed robber John McVicar who escaped from Durham jail's high-security wing in 1968 and, after recapture two years later, reformed and took a BSc. Since release in 1978 he has made a successful living by writing.

Brady was in Durham jail at the same time as McVicar. During a riot, when the prison officers were taken over, McVicar read his file, and has taken a strong interest in the case ever since. Unlike academic penologists, he speaks from first-hand experience of the emotional attitudes of prisoners serving long or indeterminate sentences — "lifers".

"There are two sorts," he says. "There are those who hope to work their ticket by convincing the authorities they have really changed. Only that way will they be released early on licence. The vast majority of lifers fall into this category, and Myra Hindley is one of them."

"The other group — far fewer — is made up of the 'no-hopers' who know they will not be released come what may. Ian Brady falls into this category."

The fact that Hindley has hopes of ultimate release and Brady does not has led to a growing estrangement between the former lovers and partners in murder. McVicar suggests, amplified by Hindley's well-publicised decision some years ago to "reform". For her "reformation" involved not only "conversion" to Catholicism, the cultivation of people of influence such as Lord Longford, taking an Open University degree and presenting herself as remorseful and penitent. It involved off-loading on to Brady as much of the blame for her crimes as possible. And Hindley was all Brady had.

"For several years after starting his sentence the mainstay of Brady's existence was his relationship with Hindley," McVicar says. "He wrote all his letters to her — I

read a number of them — and he periodically went on hunger strike to try to persuade the Home Office to let them marry. When she broke away from him he initially watched impassively but then he gradually turned to subverting her game. He disparaged her religious conversion, he scorned her friendship with Lord Longford, he reproached her for not taking her punishment."

"He knew that he couldn't get out and, by telling about the other bodies, he could stop her getting out too."

"Had Hindley played her cards properly she should have come clean completely at the time of her conversion. It would have given her a powerful hand and perhaps a chance of release, some ten years on, which would be about now. But, no doubt calculating it would harm her chances, she played safe and did not tell. She calculated wrongly. Her mistake was in believing that Brady would never reveal anything to implicate himself in other murders."

"A year ago, after 21 years, Brady took up this trump card and told a reporter there were other victims on the moors. By not giving the reporter exact details, he ensured that it would all be long and drawn out. Brady wants

Hindley playing; he doesn't want to end the game.

"Now that Brady may be telling all, Hindley has had to do something herself, so she is almost coming clean. She is identifying where the bodies are buried. But she has indicated, naturally, that her knowledge comes only because Brady showed a compulsive interest in visiting those spots, not because she had any part in the deaths."

"Her statement that she was suddenly moved to co-operate by the letter from Keith Bennett's mother is unbelievable; there have been many appeals to her before to tell what she knew and she ignored them all."

"When they find the bodies, there will have to be a trial or, at the very least, an inquest. Either way, it is difficult to see how responsibility for the murders will not be laid on both Brady and Hindley. Apart from the weight the authorities will give to this in any future consideration of her case, Hindley has now been exposed as a duplicitous player in 'working your ticket'."

McVicar's conclusion is one Lord Longford might care to ponder. "In effect," he says, "she joins Brady as a no-hoper."

Michael McCarthy

Michael Meadowcroft

# When justice is at fault

The motion by a number of Conservative MPs urging the restoration of the death penalty for acts of terrorism coincides with the publication of evidence casting doubt on the validity of the conviction of 17 men and women for IRA bomb attacks in Birmingham and Guildford in the mid-1970s. Had the death penalty still been available it is highly likely that the 10 found guilty of murder would have been hanged.

They have now been in prison for more than a decade. In that time, they say, others have confessed to the crimes. Any open-minded person who reads two recent books on the subject must conclude that Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, should order their cases to be re-examined.

I do not intend going into detail on the validity of the confessions or circumstantial contradictions but to consider why it is so difficult to secure official action after the new evidence. One difficulty is the lack of agreement on the most suitable type of process. I understand that some, if not all, of those convicted do not wish simply to be given royal pardons — even if that were to be thought an appropriate response — on the grounds that, after all this time, they want evidence to be heard in public and thereby public recognition of their innocence.

But it is probably impossible to have a satisfactory retrial after so long. Perhaps some special commission of investigation before reference back to the Court of Appeal is the best method.

It would be intolerable if Hurd were to use the lack of an established process of review as a reason for delay. The question of principle he faces must be whether or not the evidence warrants examination. The method to be used could then be determined on pragmatic grounds.

The greatest difficulty, however, lies in the implications for law enforcement of even daring to admit the possibility that the police need illegitimate means to extract usable confessions and that our judicial structure is inadequate to discern a miscarriage of justice on such a huge scale. According to the two books, not only could 17 individuals have been convicted in error, and given long sentences, but those guilty of the bombings may still be free.

These implications were clearly appreciated by Mr Justice Bridge in his summing up in the trial of the six Irishmen convicted of the Birmingham bombing. If they were telling the truth, he said, the police had been involved in a conspiracy "unprecedented in the annals of British criminal history." He went on to point out the depth of collaboration between two police forces that would have been required to fabricate such peagured evidence.

I doubt whether anyone outside the police can really appreciate the pressure they come under to assuage public outrage after vicious crimes such as these. Arrests are imperative.

The police deserve, and by and large receive, public support in their work but the difficult and delicate question for each MP and member of a police authority is

what to say and do when it appears that they have acted reprehensibly or responded inadequately over a matter of serious public concern.

I was a member of the West Yorkshire Police Authority during the Yorkshire Ripper inquiries. Some members were legitimately critical of certain aspects of the investigation, particularly the myopic reliance on the infamous "Geordie tale" and letters. But the question over which we agonized was whether to voice those opinions outright during the intense public anguish over the continuing murders.

As it happens I said nothing until the case was solved, but I am far from sure that was right. I did however have no such inhibitions afterwards when the obsessive secrecy about the reports into the conduct of the case seemed to me to be completely unjustified. Even then, when I and another Liberal colleague put our names to a statement, we had to endure considerable criticism and even harassment from both Labour and Conservative members.

Policing cannot be a secret, unaccountable task. Even under our present checks and balances it can lapse into abuses of power that at best make the innocent citizen reluctant thereafter to assist the police and at worst result in physical abuse. I find a small but growing number of people otherwise disposed to support the police who have been alienated by some minor incident. I do not believe that the police understand the dangers of such a cumulative feeling. Usually such matters are not considered worth complaining about officially and the comments are often defensive and negative. The standard reply is: "We are under pressure; you give us an impossible job; you don't give us the resources we tell you we need; and then you criticize us for doing our best." I sympathize with such feelings but reject the implication that our duty is to support whatever senior police officers say. That road leads to a beleaguered and resentful police force emerging from its bunkers only in armoured vehicles.

I take the view that a misplaced reluctance to expose police practice for good or ill actually fosters the worst suspicions and is of no benefit to the police. I believe that Sir Robert Mark's determination, when Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to root out corruption and malpractice enhanced the Met's public image. That example should be heeded by the Home Secretary and his advisers. Even better would be public support for a review of the Birmingham and Guildford cases from the four chief constables involved.

We need to develop legal machinery able to assuage concern about possible miscarriages of justice. It ought not to depend on investigative writers, however compelling their books.

\* Error of Judgement, by Chris Mullin, is published by Chatto and Windus and Trial and Error, by Robert Kee, by Hamish Hamilton. Michael Meadowcroft is Liberal MP for Leeds West.

moreover... Miles Kington

# Making a mess of your ms

Word processors are all very well in their own way, but they have one terrible fault. They make copy too tidy, and that means that you can't sell the resulting manuscript to Oklahoma State University or wherever it is in America that collects the manuscripts that everyone else has forgotten to collect.

What libraries really like are manuscripts that show the growth of a work, from first untidy crossings out to final triumphant version, followed by final uncertain and untidy crossings out. They like a Shakespeare sonnet which starts: "Shall I contrast thee with a spring-like morn?" and only gets it right a few corrections later.

Now, from my understanding of word processors, a draft can be corrected at any stage and the old mistakes totally eradicated from the system. It's like having a wonderfully efficient and fast secretary who retypes everything as quick as you can think about it. A word processor can do everything, in fact, except produce the mucky, messed-about-with scripts that libraries and scholars so love. At the rate we are going, no authors after about 1990 will be producing any scripts of the kind beloved by the Oklahoma State University Library, or maybe Wisconsin. They will all be clean, beautifully legible and not at all the kind of thing worth collecting.

That is where the Moreover Manuscript Service comes in. We can guarantee, for a very modest sum hardly into five figures, to turn your modest little clean word processor print-out into a thrillingly convoluted bit of creative prose. An example? Certainly. Take the very beginning of this article. This is what it looked like in type.

Word processors are all very well in their own way but they have one terrible fault:

And this is what it looks like after £10 worth of damage has been done to it. Looks a lot better already, doesn't it? It has a sort of

freshness that a word processor freak can only dimly remember.

Word processors are a total mess of your ms

Personally I don't get the hang of these words

Word processors are all very well in their

But that is not the end of it. For £50 we can undertake to make this extract of prose look infinitely more appealing. Apart from the mere battle of creative expression, we can bring in the mundane yet eternally intriguing whiff of everyday life.

-Dick = 630-Redion

Word processors are all very well in their

So, what was once just the opening sentence to yet another piece of run-of-the-mill journalism has already begun to take on its own fluency, its own resonance. We feel the tug of the writer's burden, we feel the call of his domestic duties. And for a total of £100 we can feel something quite different. For that sort of money we can bring in the clash of personality, as the author's quiet existence finds itself threatened by a female presence, even if anonymous. Our manuscript manipulators can always find a new twist, if the money is right.

Word processors are all very well in their own way but they have one terrible fault:

If you get drunk with Dick again tonight I'll leave you, so help me!

Thus we see a totally worthless piece of computer garbage gradually assert its own personality and worth, thanks merely to the assiduous efforts of our fakers. If you're interested in this sort of brushing up being given to your works, just drop us a line, stating which American university you'd most like to be collected by.









COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE November 22: The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon from India.

A memorial service for Professor Noel Coulson will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Bloomsbury, at noon today.

A memorial service for Sir Godfrey Llewellyn will be held at the Church of St John the Baptist, Cardiff, at 2.30pm today.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Mrs G. T. Banks to be Registrar General for England and Wales from November 30, in succession to Mr A. R. Thatcher, and to be also Director of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Birthdays today

Mr Ian Botham, 31; Mr Lynn Chadwick, 73; Mr Billy Connolly, 44; Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, 66; Lord John Mackie, 77; Mr David Koff, 67; General Sir Richard Lawson, 52; Professor Sir Claus Moser, 64; Mr Alan Owen, 61; Mr Graham Price, 35; Miss Vivien Saunders, 40; Mr A. J. Sylvester, 97; the Right Rev. F. S. Temple, 70.

Latest wills

Sir John Serocold Paget Mellor, of London, W1, chairman of Prudential Assurance, 1965-70, left £1,795,819 net. Other estates include: Adams, Mr Reginald Victor, of Redditch, £429,245; Eastace, Mr John Henry, of Alveston, Oxfordshire £463,359; Garbett, Mr William Thrale, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, £325,329; Peat, Mrs Margaret Murray Carlyle, of Taunton, £355,472.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy CAPTAINS: B. Trussell, MOD London, £2,877; A. G. Wain, MOD London, £2,877; A. G. Wain, MOD London, £2,877. SURGEON CAPTAINS: R. C. Telfer, MOD London, £2,877; P. J. Simmonds, MOD London, £2,877; A. J. J. Taylor, MOD London, £2,877. ROYAL AIR FORCE GROUP CAPTAINS: P. T. Squire, MOD London, £2,877; D. J. Squire, MOD London, £2,877; D. J. Squire, MOD London, £2,877.

Marriages

Mr A.E. French and Miss C.M. Towneley The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's, Spanish Place, between Mr Arthur Edmund French, younger son of the late Hon Bertram and Mrs French, and Miss Charlotte Mary Towneley, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Simoo Towneley.

Mr T.J. Barstetter and Mrs R.M.D. Grieks The marriage took place on Saturday, November 15, at St Mary's, Hartington, Yeovil, between Mr James Barstetter and Mrs Rosamund Grieks.

Mr R.P. Higson and Miss P.E. Fry The marriage took place on Saturday, at Holy Trinity Church, Cuckfield, between Mr Barnaby Higson, son of Mr Douglas Higson and the late Mrs Higson, and Miss Polly Fry, daughter of Mr Jeremy Fry and Mrs John Fairbairn.

Mr C.M.F. Newton and Miss C.L. Darby The marriage took place on Saturday, November 22, at St Mary's, Lutterworth, of Mr Christopher Newton, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Newton, of Balcombe, Sussex, and Miss Louise Darby, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Darby, of South Kilworth, Leicestershire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Laura Newton, Dornelza Hughes, Rosie Forshall, Alice Young, Anthony Collett and Harry Melsom. Mr Paul Parsons was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in the Grenadines.

Christening

The son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Dagnall was christened Nicolas Phillimore by Dom Martin Haigh, at the Church of the Holy Alveston, Oxfordshire on Saturday. The godparents are Mr Steven Neel-Hill, Signor Fiorenzo Schincaglia, Mr Nicholas Woodhead, Mrs Michael Nolan and Miss Rosie Reid.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND Gynaecologists Professor Sir Malcolm Macnaughton, President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and Lady Macnaughton received the guests at the annual dinner of the college held on Friday, November 21, Earl Jellicoe, the principal guest, proposed the toast of the college, to which the president replied. Dame Alison Munro replied to the toast of the guests proposed by Mr S.C. Simmons, junior vice-president of the college. Other guests included: Deacons Helen Cumliffe, Chaplain of Nuffield College, officiated. Dr A.F. Madden and Mr Michael Brock, Warden of Nuffield College, read the lessons. Dr David Butler gave an address and the Rev Robert Brown led the prayers. Mr Richard Faulkner, Deputy Chairman of the Football Trust, Mr Jack Dannet, representing the Football League and Mr Ted Croker, Secretary of the Football Association, were among those present.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND Gynaecologists The Duke of Beaufort, Honorary Colonel of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, presided at the biennial dinner held at Badminton yesterday.

Orthodox churches moving to heal the great schism

The world's 14 Orthodox churches have edged closer towards the holding of an Orthodox ecumenical council - the first since the great schism 1,100 years ago - after reaching unanimous agreement this month on important issues of discipline and policy. The need to provide coordinated answers to new questions posed by the Orthodox clergy and laity, as well as by growing inter-church relations, prompted an initiative by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which has primacy of honour, for a Grand Council of the Orthodox Churches as a sequel to the ecumenical synods of the first millennium after Christ. The Orthodox recognize only the first seven of the 20 ecumenical councils. The eighth council, which confirmed the schism in 869, can be ratified as such only by the next council. Representatives from the 14 Orthodox patriarchates and autocephalous churches have so far held three preparatory rounds to consider essential issues and formulate common positions which the grand council would be invited to ratify without much deliberation. At their last meeting in Chambesy, near Geneva, the Orthodox representatives set new criteria for fasting, defined policy on the dialogue for Christian unity and ecumenical relations, and outlined the Orthodox view on world peace, race relations and human rights. They agreed, for instance, that each church would be free to set its own rules on fasting within the limits established by earlier ecumenical councils. The Russian Church opposed revision probably because of its difficulty in communicating with the faithful by means other than the pulpit. The Orthodox churches reaffirmed their determination to pursue their dialogue with other Christian denominations, as well as within the World Council of Churches, but condemned the ordination of women as well as proselytism, for long the main points of friction with the Western churches. Other essential issues to be tackled at the next two pre-synodal conferences include the Orthodox diaspora, the criteria for church autonomy and the order of precedence of the Orthodox churches. The Chambesy meeting was attended by representatives from the ancient patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch (Syria), and Jerusalem; the patriarchates of Moscow, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria; the autocephalous churches of Georgia, Cyprus, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. Together they have a following of about 150 million people.

Dinners

Environmental Cleaners' Company The annual ladies dinner of the Environmental Cleaners' Company was held at Painters' Hall on Saturday, Lady Porter, Mayor, presided, assisted by Mr Brian Barclay, Senior Warden, and Mr Alan Berry, Junior Warden. Mr Eric Green and Sir Godfrey Taylor, Chairman of the London Residuary Body, also spoke.

Japan Society Sir Julian Ridsdale, MP, entertained members of the Japan Society at dinner in the House of Commons on Saturday. The principal guests were Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, and Mrs Jenkin, Mr S. Saba and Mr Y. Wakumoto.

Professor Dame Helen Gardner A memorial service for Professor Dame Helen Gardner was held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford. The Rev Brian Mountford officiated. Mrs Hilda Moore, Principal of St Hilda's College, and Mr D.M. Stewart, Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, read the lessons and Mr J.B. Bamforth, Principal of Lincoln College, gave an address.

Sir Norman Chester The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University was represented by Lord Blake, Provost of The Queen's College, Oxford, at a memorial service for Sir Norman Chester held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford. Deacons Helen Cumliffe, Chaplain of Nuffield College, officiated. Dr A.F. Madden and Mr Michael Brock, Warden of Nuffield College, read the lessons. Dr David Butler gave an address and the Rev Robert Brown led the prayers. Mr Richard Faulkner, Deputy Chairman of the Football Trust, Mr Jack Dannet, representing the Football League and Mr Ted Croker, Secretary of the Football Association, were among those present.

Service dinner

Royal Gloucestershire Hussars The Duke of Beaufort, Honorary Colonel of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, presided at the biennial dinner held at Badminton yesterday.

Memorial services

Lady Traherne The Lord Lieutenant for South Glamorgan and the High Sheriff were present at a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lady Traherne held in Llandaff Cathedral on Saturday. The Bishop of Llandaff pronounced the blessing and the Dean of Llandaff officiated. Lady Merthy and Canon Geoffrey Rees read the lessons and the Right Rev Derrick Childs gave an address. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff and the Chairman of South Glamorgan County Council also attended.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr H.M.J. Birch and Miss S.D. Dawson The engagement is announced between Henry Michael James, elder son of Mr and Mrs M.E. Birch, of Palmers Cross Farm, Tetbury, Oxfordshire, and Shirley Diane, only daughter of the late Mr R.C. Dawson and Mrs O.M. Dawson, of Great Street Farm, Trimley St Mary, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr C.D. Coverley and Miss E.L. George The engagement is announced between Clive, only son of Mr and Mrs D.A. Coverley, of The Cotswold, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, and Karen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P.A.J. George, of Emoh Ruo, Wavendon, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. Gubby and Miss V. Alhama The engagement is announced between Solly, son of Mr and Mrs E. Gubby, of Cape Town, formerly of Manchester, and Veronique, only daughter of M. and Mme J. Alhama, of St. Cloud, Paris.

Mr A.J. Hamilton and Miss L.J.L. Barrie The engagement is announced between Adrian James, son of Mr and Mrs Duncan Hamilton, of Lower Farm, Rimpston, Somerset, and Laura Jane Isabella, younger daughter of the late Bryan Barrie and Mrs Bryan Barrie, of Evelyn Gardens, SW7.

Mr R.D. Jowitz and Miss A.A. Thew The engagement is announced between Robert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Jowitz, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Allison, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor D. Thew, of Ampfield, Hampshire.

Mr D.H.H. Larkins and Miss C.A. Mackenzie The engagement is announced between Derek, son of Mr W.N. Larkins, of Hamilton, Stratford, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R.R. Mackenzie, of Cady, Wimal.

Mr N.J.S. Mills and Miss J. Streeter The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs N.A.S. Mills, of Windlesham, Surrey, and Joanna, daughter of Mr N.J. Streeter and Mrs A. Streeter, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

Mr T. Murray and Miss S.E. James The engagement is announced between Terry, younger son of Mr and Mrs C.P. Murray, of Basildon, Essex, and Sandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C.G. James, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr J.N. Rhatigan and Miss C.A. Appleton The engagement is announced between John Nicholas, younger son of Dr and Mrs W.B. Rhatigan, of Bolton, Lancashire, and Caroline, only daughter of the late Leonard Appleton and Mrs P.A. Strong, of Chandler's Ford, Hampshire.

Mr R.W. Richardson and Miss M.M. Duggan The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mrs Gwen Richardson and the late Mr C.V. Richardson, of Old Hunstanton, Norfolk, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Roberts, of Eltham, London.

Mr E. St Aubyn and Miss N. Stalman The engagement is announced between Edward, son of the late Mr Roger St Aubyn and of Mrs L. St Aubyn, of Le Petit Anse, Le Plan du Casselin, Val de France, and Nicole, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Milton Stalman, of 51g Eaton Square, SW1.

Mr N.D. Stevenson and Mrs M.R. Corbett The engagement is announced between Neil, youngest son of Wing Commander Jo Stevenson and the late Mrs Stevenson, of 26 Hollow Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire, and Mary-Rose, only daughter of the Rev Neil and Mrs O'Connor, of Corby-Glen, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Parliament this week

Commons Today (12.30): Petroleum Bill, second reading. Tomorrow (12.30): European budget for 1986 and 1987. Wednesday (2.30): Industrial Bill, second reading. Thursday (10.30): Debates on Opposition motions on bus deregulation and on transport. Friday (10.30): Debates on transport. Saturday (10.30): Debates on transport. Sunday (10.30): Debates on transport.

OBITUARY

SIR WILLIAM HILDRED Founding father of IATA

Sir William Hildred, CB, OBE, FRSA, who spent the first half of his long and distinguished career as a civil servant in Whitehall, and the second as director-general of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) during its formative years, died on November 21 at the age of 93.

William Percival Hildred - known as Dick to his friends - was born on July 13, 1893, and educated at the Boulevard School, Hull, and Sheffield University where he read Economics. At 21 he enlisted in the First Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, with which he served in France and at Salonika until invalided home in 1917.

After convalescence, he entered the civil service in 1918 and joined the Treasury the following year. He was appointed a finance officer of the Empire Marketing Board in 1926, among other things administering grants marketing research and development, in which he made quite a name for himself.

From there, in 1934, he was appointed head of the special measures branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, to deal with agricultural subsidies and marketing problems. In 1935, he was made deputy general manager of the export credit guarantee department, which brought him into the international field of finance and commerce.

With this experience - and a sound, cautious, but also innovative, Yorkshire approach, in March, 1938, he became deputy director-general of civil aviation under Sir Francis Smeaton, whom he succeeded in 1942.

Mr Anwar Zaki Nusseibeh, perhaps the most distinguished Palestinian in his generation, who upheld the moderate Palestinian cause in Israel, and who was also for a time a Jordanian cabinet minister and Jordanian ambassador in London, died in Jerusalem on November 21. He was 73.

Born in 1913 into one of Jerusalem's leading Muslim families, which for more than six centuries had been titular guardians of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, he was educated at the Government Arab College in Jerusalem, where his principal was the renowned Ahmed Sameh al-Khalidi.

In 1929 he was the first Palestinian Arab to be sent to an English public school; the Perse School at Cambridge. From there he went to Queens' College, Cambridge, where he was captain of the tennis team. He also took a degree in law and became a member of Gray's Inn.

He had been previously constituted by an Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Parliament; both ICAO and IATA being based in Montreal. Between 1944 and 1966, Hildred steered IATA with skill and determination along a course made turbulent by the often conflicting interests of what grew from 40 to 101 airlines of more than 50 nations.

Through the years, he established himself as a skilful negotiator, a sound administrator and an eloquent speaker, wrapping hard decisions in homely words. He created for IATA a manageable executive committee of 18 members on which he was, for two decades, well supported by his great friend, Major J.R. McCrindle, latterly IATA's arbiter on enforcement.

The establishment, under Hildred, of standard tickets, baggage checks and air weight bills, and an IATA restricted articles code of more than 2,000 items, achieved world-wide agreement. All this was administered through three traffic conferences which between them covered the world.

This led to a formal meeting in Havana of what had now become the International Air Transport Association, in April, 1945, at which Hildred was elected the first director-general by the unanimous vote of the 40 founder airlines.

The new IATA emerged as a voluntary, non-exclusive, non-political association of the scheduled airlines of states eligible to join the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and formally constituted by an Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Parliament; both ICAO and IATA being based in Montreal.

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Advertisement for Royal National Institute for the Blind. Text: 'Every year thousands of people have to face this obstacle course.' Image: A person's feet walking on a path with various obstacles like a brick, a puddle, a hole, and a curb. Text: 'Every year, 14,000 people in this country go blind. Their first reaction is often despair. RNIB's response is help. We help them begin their lives again, starting with lessons on shaving, dressing and making a cup of tea. You can donate to RNIB by using Access or Visa - phone Sheila Butler on (01) 388 1286 during office hours. We teach them how to tie their shoes and cross the street again. Finally, we can help them find a new job so that they can regain their independence. To carry on this work we depend entirely upon your donations. Royal National Institute for the Blind. Box No. TW3, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.'

PROF FRANCIS HELLIER

Professor Francis Hellier, OBE, who died on November 19, at the age of 82, was one of the leading dermatologists of his day. Besides a long and busy career at Leeds Infirmary he also did useful war work in his field.

Francis Findlay Hellier was born on June 30, 1904, and educated at Moorlands School, Leeds, Oundle, and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took firsts in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. Instead of going to London, as might have been more fashionable, he went to Leeds Infirmary to complete his clinical training.

Then he spent a period at the Brompton Hospital, London, but returned to Leeds where he was senior medical resident officer and medical tutor. He is gratefully remembered by a generation of Leeds graduates who passed through his hands.

JERRY COLONNA

Jerry Colonna, the American comedy actor with the walrus moustache and bulging eyes, has died at the age of 82. Born Gerald Colonna in Boston, he started his career as a trombone player before deciding that his zany appearance and piercing voice could be exploited in comedy.

He developed his talent in night clubs and revue, and in the late 1930s became a national figure on the Bob Hope radio show. His film career began in 1937 and for twenty years he was a familiar face in music hall and light comedies.

He was best known for his contributions to the Bob Hope-Bing Crosby "Road" pictures, including the first in the series, Road to Singapore and the last, Road to Hong Kong. He appeared in several other Hope pictures, including four musicals, and supplied the voice of the March Hare in the Walt Disney cartoon version of Alice in Wonderland.

DR J.W. BRUGEL

Mr Ian S. Menzies writes: May 1 supplement your comprehensive obituary (November 20) with a personal recollection? After the abortive armed rising by Austrian Socialists in 1934, a number of their leaders - including some of my mother's former colleagues - sought refuge in Czechoslovakia. Dr Brugel helped to organize relief for them. He told my mother at the time: "I have always supported your stand (in the Austrian Social Democratic Party) against those who advocated armed violence, but it is our duty to help them now, misguided though they were. The way things are going we may all need help in the years to come."



PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM

BIRTHS

CONNECTION - On November 18th in London and Mrs. John Edward...

FIELD - On Sunday 16th November, to Josephine (Doris) and Richard, a second precious daughter...

MASWELL - On November 16th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, to Sheela and Mr. John Maswell...

NEWSON - On November 12th at The Westons, to Mrs. Rosemary and Adam, a son, Harry James...

STOPPARD - On November 22nd, in London, to Mrs. Susan and Mr. Robert, a son, Alexander Charles...

TORT-CHRISTENSEN - On 21st November, at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, to Mrs. Margaret and Mr. John, a daughter, Victoria Elizabeth...

VICKERS - On November 19th 1986, at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, to Mrs. Pippa and Mr. Tony, a son, Harry Charles Philip...

DEATHS

BARRINGER - On November 19th, tragically in a motor accident, Jill aged 21, beloved daughter of Bill and Joan Barringer...

BLACKBURN - On November 21st, 1986, at Branksome Park, Brinkley, Colin Frederick Blackburn, late of the South Devon Railway...

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHY NOT HELP ME to be convinced that I should be helped in some way by the British People's Party...

FLATSHARE

GERMAIN LAYNER 64, 27a, one bedroom flat in London, from January 1st to June 30th...

FLATSHARE (N/P) Flatshare, brand new accommodation, 21, fully furnished...

HARRISON 14, 14, one bedroom flat in London, from January 1st to June 30th...

RENTALS

HOLLAND PK W11 In attractive quiet cul de sac, a fully furnished modern designed maisonette...

PLAZA ESTATES KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1 5th floor flat giving lovely views over the Hyde Park in a prestige period...

OVINGTON SQ SW3 Well furnished recommended flat in elegant conservation. Quiet location just off the Brentford Road...

UNFURNISHED BELGIUM house with 5 bedrooms, 3/4 reception, kitchen, 1500 per week

WILTON PLACE, S.W.1. Newly decorated excellent UNFURNISHED Belgium house with 5 bedrooms, 3/4 reception, kitchen, 1500 per week

RUTLAND STREET, S.W.7. Beautiful double fronted UNFURNISHED Knightsbridge house on only 3 floors, completely redecorated to a very high standard with 4 1/2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2/3 reception, kitchen and large roof terrace. 11000 per week

CHESTERMAN STREET, S.W.1. Enchanting Belgium house good for entertaining with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, 3 reception rooms and a sun room and lovely garden. 11000 per week

EGERTON GARDENS, S.W.7. Excellent scrupulously decorated flat with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms and kitchen. 7700 per week

MONTPELLIER WALK, S.W.7. Newly done up, bright, light small house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and 2 bedrooms. 6500 per week

HASKER STREET, S.W.3. Newly decorated cottage with pretty garden and with 2 bedrooms, 2 good reception rooms, bathroom and kitchen. 5500 per week

ROLAND GARDENS, S.W.7. Pretty light 2nd floor flat with 2 bedrooms, reception, kitchen and bathroom. 2200 per week

ALBANY MANSIONS, S.W.11. Very conveniently located attractive flat with 1 bedroom, reception, kitchen and bathroom. 1100 per week

RENTALS

LANCASTER GATE, bright & beautiful flat in prime central location, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 1500 per week

PHILIPS ROAD, very attractive maisonette close to Victoria & Hyde Park, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 1500 per week

SW16, very pretty maisonette in prime central location, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 1500 per week

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OVERSEAS TRAVEL

\*ALL FLIGHTS BONDED\* \*HUGE DISCOUNTS\* \*TOURIST CLASS\* \*CLUB DISCOUNTS\* \*CONCORDE\*

SUNWORLD TRAVEL (1971) 2722/2723/2724/2725/2726/2727/2728/2729/2730/2731/2732/2733/2734/2735/2736/2737/2738/2739/2740/2741/2742/2743/2744/2745/2746/2747/2748/2749/2750/2751/2752/2753/2754/2755/2756/2757/2758/2759/2760/2761/2762/2763/2764/2765/2766/2767/2768/2769/2770/2771/2772/2773/2774/2775/2776/2777/2778/2779/2780/2781/2782/2783/2784/2785/2786/2787/2788/2789/2790/2791/2792/2793/2794/2795/2796/2797/2798/2799/2800/2801/2802/2803/2804/2805/2806/2807/2808/2809/2810/2811/2812/2813/2814/2815/2816/2817/2818/2819/2820/2821/2822/2823/2824/2825/2826/2827/2828/2829/2830/2831/2832/2833/2834/2835/2836/2837/2838/2839/2840/2841/2842/2843/2844/2845/2846/2847/2848/2849/2850/2851/2852/2853/2854/2855/2856/2857/2858/2859/2860/2861/2862/2863/2864/2865/2866/2867/2868/2869/2870/2871/2872/2873/2874/2875/2876/2877/2878/2879/2880/2881/2882/2883/2884/2885/2886/2887/2888/2889/2890/2891/2892/2893/2894/2895/2896/2897/2898/2899/2900/2901/2902/2903/2904/2905/2906/2907/2908/2909/2910/2911/2912/2913/2914/2915/2916/2917/2918/2919/2920/2921/2922/2923/2924/2925/2926/2927/2928/2929/2930/2931/2932/2933/2934/2935/2936/2937/2938/2939/2940/2941/2942/2943/2944/2945/2946/2947/2948/2949/2950/2951/2952/2953/2954/2955/2956/2957/2958/2959/2960/2961/2962/2963/2964/2965/2966/2967/2968/2969/2970/2971/2972/2973/2974/2975/2976/2977/2978/2979/2980/2981/2982/2983/2984/2985/2986/2987/2988/2989/2990/2991/2992/2993/2994/2995/2996/2997/2998/2999/3000/3001/3002/3003/3004/3005/3006/3007/3008/3009/3010/3011/3012/3013/3014/3015/3016/3017/3018/3019/3020/3021/3022/3023/3024/3025/3026/3027/3028/3029/3030/3031/3032/3033/3034/3035/3036/3037/3038/3039/3040/3041/3042/3043/3044/3045/3046/3047/3048/3049/3050/3051/3052/3053/3054/3055/3056/3057/3058/3059/3060/3061/3062/3063/3064/3065/3066/3067/3068/3069/3070/3071/3072/3073/3074/3075/3076/3077/3078/3079/3080/3081/3082/3083/3084/3085/3086/3087/3088/3089/3090/3091/3092/3093/3094/3095/3096/3097/3098/3099/3100/3101/3102/3103/3104/3105/3106/3107/3108/3109/3110/3111/3112/3113/3114/3115/3116/3117/3118/3119/3120/3121/3122/3123/3124/3125/3126/3127/3128/3129/3130/3131/3132/3133/3134/3135/3136/3137/3138/3139/3140/3141/3142/3143/3144/3145/3146/3147/3148/3149/3150/3151/3152/3153/3154/3155/3156/3157/3158/3159/3160/3161/3162/3163/3164/3165/3166/3167/3168/3169/3170/3171/3172/3173/3174/3175/3176/3177/3178/3179/3180/3181/3182/3183/3184/3185/3186/3187/3188/3189/3190/3191/3192/3193/3194/3195/3196/3197/3198/3199/3200/3201/3202/3203/3204/3205/3206/3207/3208/3209/3210/3211/3212/3213/3214/3215/3216/3217/3218/3219/3220/3221/3222/3223/3224/3225/3226/3227/3228/3229/3230/3231/3232/3233/3234/3235/3236/3237/3238/3239/3240/3241/3242/3243/3244/3245/3246/3247/3248/3249/3250/3251/3252/3253/3254/3255/3256/3257/3258/3259/3260/3261/3262/3263/3264/3265/3266/3267/3268/3269/3270/3271/3272/3273/3274/3275/3276/3277/3278/3279/3280/3281/3282/3283/3284/3285/3286/3287/3288/3289/3290/3291/3292/3293/3294/3295/3296/3297/3298/3299/3300/3301/3302/3303/3304/3305/3306/3307/3308/3309/3310/3311/3312/3313/3314/3315/3316/3317/3318/3319/3320/3321/3322/3323/3324/3325/3326/3327/3328/3329/3330/3331/3332/3333/3334/3335/3336/3337/3338/3339/3340/3341/3342/3343/3344/3345/3346/3347/3348/3349/3350/3351/3352/3353/3354/3355/3356/3357/3358/3359/3360/3361/3362/3363/3364/3365/3366/3367/3368/3369/3370/3371/3372/3373/3374/3375/3376/3377/3378/3379/3380/3381/3382/3383/3384/3385/3386/3387/3388/3389/3390/3391/3392/3393/3394/3395/3396/3397/3398/3399/3400/3401/3402/3403/3404/3405/3406/3407/3408/3409/3410/3411/3412/3413/3414/3415/3416/3417/3418/3419/3420/3421/3422/3423/3424/3425/3426/3427/3428/3429/3430/3431/3432/3433/3434/3435/3436/3437/3438/3439/3440/3441/3442/3443/3444/3445/3446/3447/3448/3449/3450/3451/3452/3453/3454/3455/3456/3457/3458/3459/3460/3461/3462/3463/3464/3465/3466/3467/3468/3469/3470/3471/3472/3473/3474/3475/3476/3477/3478/3479/3480/3481/3482/3483/3484/3485/3486/3487/3488/3489/3490/3491/3492/3493/3494/3495/3496/3497/3498/3499/3500/3501/3502/3503/3504/3505/3506/3507/3508/3509/3510/3511/3512/3513/3514/3515/3516/3517/3518/3519/3520/3521/3522/3523/3524/3525/3526/3527/3528/3529/3530/3531/3532/3533/3534/3535/3536/3537/3538/3539/3540/3541/3542/3543/3544/3545/3546/3547/3548/3549/3550/3551/3552/3553/3554/3555/3556/3557/3558/3559/3560/3561/3562/3563/3564/3565/3566/3567/3568/3569/3570/3571/3572/3573/3574/3575/3576/3577/3578/3579/3580/3581/3582/3583/3584/3585/3586/3587/3588/3589/3590/3591/3592/3593/3594/3595/3596/3597/3598/3599/3600/3601/3602/3603/3604/3605/3606/3607/3608/3609/3610/3611/3612/3613/3614/3615/3616/3617/3618/3619/3620/3621/3622/3623/3624/3625/3626/3627/3628/3629/3630/3631/3632/3633/3634/3635/3636/3637/3638/3639/3640/3641/3642/3643/3644/3645/3646/3647/3648/3649/3650/3651/3652/3653/3654/3655/3656/3657/3658/3659/3660/3661/3662/3663/3664/3665/3666/3667/3668/3669/3670/3671/3672/3673/3674/3675/3676/3677/3678/3679/3680/3681/3682/3683/3684/3685/3686/3687/3688/3689/3690/3691/3692/3693/3694/3695/3696/3697/3698/3699/3700/3701/3702/3703/3704/3705/3706/3707/3708/3709/3710/3711/3712/3713/3714/3715/3716/3717/3718/3719/3720/3721/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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

**STOCK MARKET**  
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share  
1274.2 (-19.00)

FT-SE 100  
1624.9 (-19.4)

Bargains  
34762 (25788)

USM (Datastream)  
129.09 (-1.79)

**THE POUND**  
(Change on week)

US Dollar  
1.4195 (-0.0100)

W German mark  
2.8653 (+0.0006)

Trade-weighted  
67.9 (-0.4)

**US NOTEBOOK**

### GNP under a cloud as car sales slump

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

The fourth quarter has not begun auspiciously. The first of the elements that will make up its GNP was the October personal consumption figure released on Thursday.

The collapse of car sales after the frenzy of 2.9 per cent in August and September, meant that personal spending dropped by a sudden 2 per cent to a level that, if continued, will mean no increase in personal consumption spending in the fourth quarter.

As personal spending in the third quarter provided more than the whole increase in real GNP, there is the prospect that the props will be pulled out from under economic growth in the current quarter.

The previous quarter's 2.9 per cent real growth in GNP was mostly the result of artificially boosted car sales and a lurching of military orders by the federal government.

Further grim news for the fourth quarter GNP came with the publication of the car sales numbers for the first 10 days of November. They were no better than the desperately

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had October figures and Chrysler is already talking of a new round of incentives.

American consumers are wonderfully keen spenders but even their appetite has been somewhat sated after August and September when they spent three-and-a-half times the increase of their personal incomes on personal consumption.

Many analysts believe that sooner or later the dollar devaluation against the OECD countries (the currency has not been devalued against the other 70 per cent of American foreign trade) will produce better exports and lower imports.

However, the agreement between the Federal Reserve and the West German and Japanese central banks to maintain narrow bands, within which those currencies will fluctuate against the dollar, has turned out to be an excuse for the Japanese to devalue and for the mark to be provided with a very definite ceiling of 50 cents.

Consequently, since the October low, the index of the dollar against the leading currencies has risen 3 per cent, thus reversing the downward trend of the dollar and imparting another deflationary twist to the American economic experience.

The bond market began to feel better about things last week, with the result that both the 10-year and the 30-year issues in the recent \$29 billion (£20 billion) Treasury auction have risen respectively above their issue prices.

## Factories output is recovering, says CBI inquiry

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Prospects for manufacturing output are brightening, according to the results of the Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly trends inquiry.

However, the employers' organization fears that stronger economic growth will be accompanied by higher inflation and a widening balance of payments deficit.

The CBI's November monthly trends inquiry and its new quarterly economic forecast will be published today.

Of the 1,561 firms questioned in the trends inquiry, 21 per cent regard their order books as above normal, compared with 16 per cent last month. The proportion of businesses with normal order books has risen from 44 to 49 per cent.

On balance, companies still have fewer orders than they would like, with 30 per cent regarding order books as below normal. But the negative balance has dropped from 23 per cent last month to 9 per cent this month.

There has been a similar drop, from 22 to 10 per cent, in the negative balance on export orders.

"This is the best outcome since February and suggests that the pause in output which has been worrying manufacturers for most of the year has now come to an end," said the CBI.

One worry for the Chancellor, however, is that the rate of industry price increases is expected to accelerate, with a greater proportion of firms (24 per cent) expecting to lift their prices over the next four months.

This is in line with the new quarterly economic forecast from the CBI. The pound's weakness - its trade weighted average is expected to fall by another 8 per cent by the end of 1987 - is forecast to push inflation substantially higher next year, despite a slight slackening in the growth of wages.

The CBI expects inflation to average 4.7 per cent next year after a rate of 3.4 per cent this year. In the fourth quarter of next year an inflation rate of 5.5 per cent is predicted - significantly higher than the Treasury's forecast of 3.75 per cent.

Strong consumer spending is expected next year, although no cuts in income tax are assumed in the forecast.

A spending rise of 4.5 per cent is predicted, after a 5.1 per cent increase this year. This is within an overall expansion of the economy of 2.7 per cent, after 2.1 per cent growth this year.

Calculations by CBI economists suggest that 45 per cent of any increase in consumer or investment spending is taken up by imports. The volume of imports is expected to rise by 4.8 per cent next year, while export volumes are forecast to rise by only 3.2 per cent.

The prospective performance of exports is disappointing given that CBI economists expect British industry to be 14 per cent more competitive next year, mainly as a result of the pound's fall. And the forecast is for a current account deficit of £2.2 billion next year, to be maintained in 1988.

The Treasury expects a current account deficit of £1.5 billion next year, and the Chancellor has hinted that this will be followed by an improvement.

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, said: "With the growth in consumer spending expected to continue over the next two years, British industry has a real opportunity to win more business and create more jobs. But we still have to bring our unit labour costs more into line with those of our competitors."

The unemployment outlook is not as rosy as recent figures have suggested, according to the CBI. It expects an 8,000 a month drop in manufacturing employment next year. Unemployment will edge down only slowly, says the forecast, falling slightly below 3 million during 1988.

## 2% tax cut 'feasible'

By Our Economics Correspondent

A cut in the basic rate of income tax from 29 to 27 per cent is possible in the next Budget without any increase in Government borrowing, according to the London Business School.

In its assessment of the Chancellor's autumn statement, published today, the LBS agrees with the Treasury's forecast of 3 per cent growth next year and also sides with the Treasury on its inflation predictions.

The LBS is the only significant outside forecaster to be more optimistic than the Treasury on inflation. It expects a rate of 3.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of next year, compared with the Treasury's 3.75 per cent forecast.

The LBS admits it is surprised by the large increases in public spending announced in the autumn statement. On the basis of these, and its earlier assumptions, on Government revenues, tax cuts would have only been possible if borrowing was allowed to overtake, the school says.

But, the LBS adds: "The Chancellor believes that borrowing this year remains in line with his £7 billion PSBR target. This suggests a stronger tax base than we had forecast. If this is the case, and if this strength continues into 1987-88, a reduction in the standard rate of income tax to 27 per cent remains feasible within the target."

However, on the balance of payments issue, the LBS is gloomier than the Treasury. It expects a current account deficit of £2.4 billion next year, against the Treasury's £1.5 billion.

## LCP chief jubilant at 'rejection'

By Our City Staff

The low level of acceptance so far in the £160 million hostile bid for the industrial holdings group LCP by the expanding retail chain, Ward White, shows that shareholders recognise that the offer is without merit and have delivered a clear cut rejection, Mr David Rhead, the chairman of LCP, said.

In a jubilant letter welcoming the announcement that only 0.42 per cent of shareholders accepted the offer by its first closing date on November 20, Mr Rhead said just because Ward White's motor accessories business, Halfords, sells a range of car spares it did not mean the company could tackle the highly specialised autoparts operations of LCP's Whitlock business in the United States. The offer has been extended until December 12.

Mr Rhead said that the enormous potential of Whitlock was real enough, as shown by recently announced interim figures showing profits up 49.2 per cent.

Mr David Davies of Schroders, LCP's merchant bankers, said that given the low level of acceptance so far, LCP had every hope of seeing Ward White off entirely.

## Panel to consider Datafin request

By Alison Eadie

The full City takeover panel meets this morning to consider an unusual request from Datafin, the McCorquodale management buy-out team.

The panel will be asked to rule on whether an underwriter, in a bid which ties underwriting fees to success, can be considered to be in concert with the bidder.

The panel executive last week ruled there was no concert party between Norton Opax and the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), a core underwriter to the Norton Opax bid.

The KIO had been buying McCorquodale shares at prices above the Opax offer, which it then assented to the bid. Datafin's objection is that the KIO and other underwriting institutions buying shares to assist had a strong vested interest in the outcome of the bid, because their fees were geared to success.

If the panel decides in favour of Datafin, the implication is that all McCorquodale shareholders should be offered the 31.5p price paid by the institutions. But if Norton Opax was required to raise its bid, shareholders who had sold in the market, knowing that Opax's bid was final, could be prejudiced.

The issue is a tricky one and a new one. Success-oriented fees are a relatively new phenomenon. They first appeared in Argyl Group's abortive takeover attempt for Distillers.

Management buy-outs of firms which are increased in contested bids, are an even newer phenomenon and first surfaced in the McCorquodale drama.

Some have questioned whether such buy-outs, recommended by the independent directors of the company, should be capable of being raised, as shareholders should surely have been offered a full price in the first place.

The other side of the argument is that if small companies, like Norton Opax, can use success-geared fees to bid for bigger companies, then leveraged buy-outs should have the same advantages. Datafin's financial backers could not buy at above's offer price, because they would have been deemed to be acting in concert.

## Hanson 'mised' pensioners over £80m Courage surplus

By Our City Staff

The battle over the £80 million surplus in the Courage pension fund intensified yesterday with Courage pensioners accusing Mr Derek Rosling, Hanson Trust's vice-chairman, of misleading them on his plans for the surplus.

Hanson's plans to split the three Courage pension funds sparked off a strike at Courage's Reading brewery last month. It had planned to transfer a sum sufficient to cover existing Courage employees to Elders IXL, the Australian lager group which purchased Courage.

At the same time it would retain control of the surplus and responsibility for pensioners and deferred pensions.

An extraordinary meeting called to approve the Courage sale and pension arrangements, Mr Rosling said:

"Hanson Trust has not taken any funds out of the Imperial or Courage pension schemes, nor will it do so voluntarily."

The High Court continues its hearing today on whether Hanson can split the Courage pension schemes in the manner it intended.

The High Court case has been instigated by the management committee of the three Courage pension funds, which is asking for a ruling on the legality of the Hanson's plans.

On Friday the court was told that Hanson had already agreed with Elders that if the High Court ruled against the transfer, Elders would pay Hanson another £50 million for Courage.

Mr Martin Taylor, a Hanson director, said yesterday that this arrangement had



Geoffrey Mulcahy: Making Woolworth assets work harder

## Woolworth seeks ADR dealings

By Michael Clark

Woolworth Holdings has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for permission to have its shares quoted in the form of American depository receipts.

Dealings are expected to start in the new year. In the next few days, Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, chief executive, and fellow director, Mr Nigel Whitaker, are meeting a number of fund managers and brokers in New York and Chicago.

Many observers in the City are interpreting Woolworth's decision to apply for ADR dealings as another attempt at shoring up its defences.

This year, the group fought off an unwanted £1.9 billion bid for its arch-rival, Dixons, after an acrimonious and bitterly contested battle.

Mr Mulcahy and Mr Whitaker last week met the number of brokers and fund managers, including M & J, who backed them in the fight with Dixons, in order to keep their institutional backers sweet.

On Friday, Woolworth's share price closed at 655p. It has been as low as 620p in the past few weeks. The final Dixons offer was worth 900p in cash.

There is a growing feeling in the City that the new year could see another bid for Woolworth - possibly after the figures are announced in March.

## Lucas outlook 'encouraging'

Sir Godfrey Messervy, the chairman of Lucas Industries, manufacturer of vehicle and aircraft accessories, says in his 1986 review, that despite some unfavourable market conditions, the company's longer-term prospects are encouraging.

Sir Godfrey emphasizes that the £40 million - equivalent to 2.5 per cent of its total turnover - invested last year in training and retraining its employees reflects its commitment to achieving and maintaining full international competitiveness.

"Our goal must be to ensure that we are equipped with the skills we need to match and beat our competitors. Investing in people is an essential complement to our investment in technology," he said.

## New pressure for facts on Boesky deals

By Lawrence Lever

The Government is coming under increasing pressure to reveal whether Mr Ivan Boesky the disgraced American arbitrator, channelled illegal deals through Cambrian and General Securities - the British investment trust formerly managed and chaired by Mr Boesky.

Mr Robin Cook, Labour MP for Livingston, will today demand a Commons statement on the British implications of the Boesky affair. Last week Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, declined to give Mr Cook an assurance that Mr Boesky's insider dealing did not extend to the London market.

Meanwhile the Cambrian accounts for the year to September 1985 reveal that two of the investment trust's biggest shareholdings were in companies on which Mr Boesky had received inside information from Mr Denis Levine.

The accounts show that Cambria held £33.8 million worth of shares in General Foods - its largest single holding. In addition, it held £12 million of shares in Boise Cascade.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has said that between February, 1985 and February, 1986, Mr Boesky dealt in the shares of companies - including General Foods and Boise - in response to inside information passed to him by Levine.

General Foods was subsequently the subject of a \$3.6 billion bid from Philip Morris. Moreover, Cambrian is named as one of the defendants in a \$100 million US class action brought by a former shareholder in General Foods who claims to have lost money as a result of Mr Boesky's activities in the company's shares.

The Cambrian board said on Friday that it is co-operating with a subpoena served on it by the SEC, demanding trading records going back to 1978.

The board said also that it had been advised it has a complete defence to the American class action. It added that it was "not aware" that Mr Boesky used Cambrian for insider dealing.

Cambrian has appointed S G Warburg, the merchant bank, to advise them on the alternatives available to achieve the maximum available for shareholders. It has also the Boesky management company and is looking for new investment advisors.

The Board made no statement on the current suspension of its share price.

A move to wind up Cambrian could come from the SEC which now holds Mr Boesky's interest in it as part payment of the \$100 million penalty imposed on him.

The SEC is understood to be appointing British merchant bankers to advise it.

## Sales war 'behind Comet phone bug'

By Colin Narborough

The sales war between high street electrical retail groups - and not a takeover struggle - was the most likely reason for the telephone bugging of the Comet executive, Mr Peter Hopper, Comet's parent company, Woolworth Holdings, said yesterday.

Woolworth fought off a £1.9 billion bid in July from the electrical retail group, Dixons, and Dixons was quick to distance itself from any links with the bugging, which took place in September and October.

Mr Nigel Whitaker, external affairs director for Woolworth, said the company had suspected something for some time. "It was almost a relief when the bug was discovered," he said.

Mr Whitaker said: "We do not think any of this is related to bids." It was, however, a "very smart move" to tap Mr Potter's telephone.

Comet's business, he said, involved a lot of "scoop" deals in which £10 million to

**How Robert Home, paper merchants, will put gas into 5,000,000 homes.**

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OVER 1,300 tons of British made paper will be used in the documents for the British Gas flotation, delivered to printers throughout the country.

But there will be only one paper supplier for the entire printing operation.

As Britain's leading paper merchant, Robert Home are used to operations on this scale. We were also the sole suppliers of paper for the British Telecom flotation and for TSB.

It was our vast buying power, widespread distribution network, and our reputation for quality and efficiency, that made us the obvious choice in all these cases.

And the same capabilities make us the supplier to several thousand customers needing paper in any quantity from just a few sheets to hundreds of tons.

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### BOARD MEETINGS

**TODAY** - Interims: ASEA (third quarter); Borland International; Chamberlain Phipps; Coated Electrodes International; Crown House; Marshall's Halifax; Parkland Textile (Holdings); Remore; Sarasota Technology; TR Technology Investment Trust; Unigate; Unilock Holdings.

**TOMORROW** - Interims: Alexon Group; Allied-Lyons; Alphameric; Bulmer & Lamb; Century Oils; Chancery Securities; Fairbairn; Fletcher; Denny Systems; Hambros; Leigh International; FH Lloyd Holdings; Monks Investment Trust; Powell Duffryn; Fisons; JH Fenner Holdings; Govett Atlantic Investment Trust; Northern American Trust; Tomkinsons; Towngrade Securities.

**WEDNESDAY** - Interims: Bassett; Foods; BPB Industries; Courtaulds; Magnet & Southern; Andvik; TR Property Investment Trust; Finales; Kwik Save; MEPC; Radio City (Sound of Merseyside); Rolinco.

**THURSDAY** - Interims: Anglo American Corporation; AF Bulgin; Burmen & Hallamshire; Carless; Capel & Leonard; Dawson International; Matthew Hall; Mercury International; International Leisure Group; Sedgwick Group; Finales; Chrysalis Group; North British Steel Group.

**FRIDAY** - Interims: Business Mortgages Trust; Estates and Agency Holdings; Ferranti; Hill Ergonomics; Lewmar; Merrydown Wine.







USM REVIEW

Putting a shine on a dull rating

Two companies reported this week on their first full year's trading since their flotation on the USM in 1985. Abbeycrest, a jewellery manufacturer and TMD, a media advertising specialist.

ever, the rating is now 13 times historic and is beginning to look better value. TMD's profits showed a 39 per cent increase to £702,000. The growth in the business came from its existing client base and new accounts.

COMMENT

The drug culture of City takeover bids

The current wave of large-scale takeover bids has been written off more than once. The fall in share prices in spring and early summer suddenly made it harder to underwrite offers and a new mood was hailed. Likewise, the rash of references to the Monopolies Commission, which effectively stymied Elders-IXL's attempt on Allied-Lyons and GEC's late quest to buy Plessey, suggested the tide might abate.

corporate finance, compared with a seventh in 1981. And takeover activity has replaced conventional capital-raising as the dominant element in corporate finance for leading merchant banks.

Reports of further defections in a financial public relations consultancy were confirmed this week by the announcement of a senior executive's departure from Broad Street Associates to set up his own business.

The departure appears amicable in that Broad Street will take a 20 per cent stake in the company.

Isabel Unsworth
The author is a member of the small companies' unit at Philips and Drew

Sterling crisis 'likely'

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The Baker-Miyazawa pact to stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate will collapse before the end of the winter, according to James Capel's International Bond and Currency Review published today.

The resulting fall for the dollar will have repercussions for sterling, James Capel says, and a winter crisis for the pound is on the cards.

The pact between Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, and Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese finance minister, to stabilize the yen-dollar rate around present levels will fail because of the return of protectionist pressure in the US Congress, the review says.

Faced with such pressure, and a Democrat majority in the Senate, the Administration will be forced to revert to its policy of driving down the dollar to improve the deficit.

Maybe. But the momentum of the City's addiction to takeover bids has become as entrenched as in 1972-73, when the wave crashed on the beach of financial crisis.

The corporate craving can be well illustrated in the Pilkington case. One likely bidder, the mining and materials group Rio Tinto-Zinc, was identified because it was deemed to need a big acquisition. RTZ has recently reduced its loan gearing and a leading City mining analyst reasoned that it had thereby become vulnerable to a bid itself unless it moved fast. In other words, if it did not use its assets to borrow up to the hilt, someone else could borrow from eager lenders to gain control of them.

BTR's need was more subtle. It is, by most tests, a well managed and successful company. But the premium rating of its shares over others with such an apparently uninspiring mixture of businesses depends on the bonus of corporate activity. Buying other companies and cutting their overheads puts the cream on profits growth, providing the identifiable extra attraction it cannot claim for its existing businesses as a whole. BTR is now valued as one of Britain's top ten companies. But it is on a treadmill, needing to make ever larger acquisitions to retain its own image.

Stock market history is littered with conglomerates with management philosophies whose share prices collapsed like a soufflé as soon as, for one reason or another, they ran out of takeover steam. Once the momentum is lost, it is hard to regain because the takeover addiction has been devalued.

Ideologues can be left to argue over the wealth created by the estimated £500 million spent in the past 12 months on financial services supplied for the takeover addiction. But anything like that figure gives those who supply the services a powerful interest in keeping the habit going.

The merchant banking group Morgan Grenfell, for instance, made £51 million profit in the first half of 1986, comfortably more than for the whole of 1984, chiefly due to its advisory and financing role in takeovers such as the controversial Guinness bid for Distillers. Even in 1985, Morgan Grenfell drew almost a third of its profits from

The takeover industry has become an important element in spreading overheads all round the City; for lawyers, for financial public relations to companies fearful of becoming victims; in generating business for stockbrokers and market-makers - and even for insider trading, the black market end of the industry.

Much of the big profit comes in underwriting, where the merchant banks take substantial risks to earn their profits.

Managers of pension and insurance funds and trusts are driven increasingly by the need for short-term performance in an increasingly competitive world. Even the more conservatively managed pension funds usually set aside a proportion to be managed for short-term performance. And that is most readily achieved through the premiums generated by takeovers.

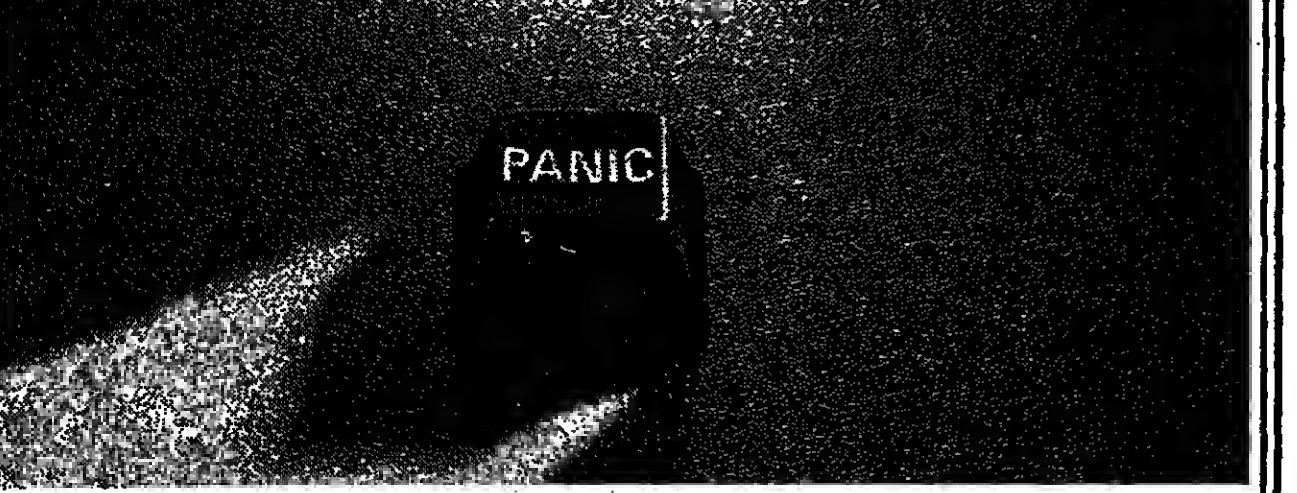
In the end, however, the chain exists to serve the interests of the City institutions as shareholders. Unless Whitehall steps in on the back of public distaste, they will determine whether it continues on the present scale, pausing only when falling share prices threaten underwriting profits.

The takeover culture depends on the big institutions' acceptance that it increases the overall value of their holdings; that in the long run, the bidders will create more wealth than their victims, so that swapping one share for another yields more than a zero sum.

Those higher returns might be earned in a different way: by pushing company managements to perform better and replacing them if they do not. That might also increase economic growth. But, in most cases, that alternative is not available. They can exercise only the power of their dominant shareholdings through the stock market and through the agency of the takeover bidders. Takeovers reflect the frustration of institutional shareholders. The City is unlikely to kick the takeover habit until the big shareholders can use their power directly in the boardroom.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Table with multiple columns: Company, Price, Change, etc. Includes various stock listings under the heading 'UNLISTED SECURITIES'.



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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted) ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began today. Dealings end December 5. (Contango day December 8. Settlement day December 15. \*Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are night prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price

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Weekly Dividend table with columns for MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN and a Total column.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

SHORTS (Under Five Years) table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

UNDATED table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

INDEX-LINKED table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, and Dividend.

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

FINANCE AND LAND table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

FOODS table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

CINEMAS AND TV table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

DRAPERY AND STORES table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

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MINING table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

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MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

SHOES AND LEATHER table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

TEXTILES table with columns for Company, Price, Change, and P/E.

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© Ex dividend • Ex at 5 Forwards dividend • Ex means payment passed 1 Price at suspension of Dividend and does not include a special payment • Pre-emptive rights • Forward bargain • Ex others for rights • Ex copy or share split 1/2 the ... No significant data.

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GILT-EDGED

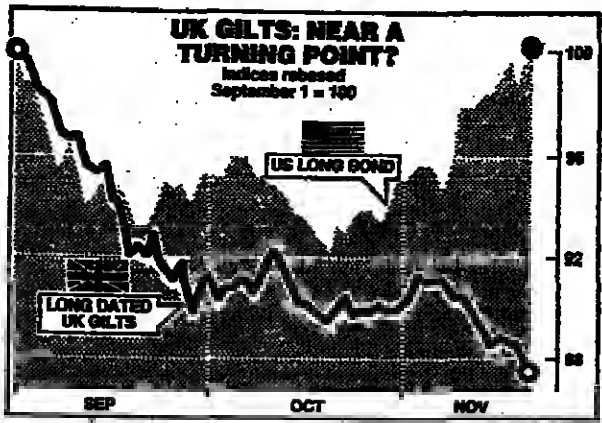
Market set for imminent turn as yields edge towards 12%

Gilts are in radioactive mode. They ended last week in a kind of smouldering heap, after a series of totally exhilarating - and completely terrifying - trading sessions. Who says the new market is tame?

Future trading tells part of the story. Before Big Bang daily turnover was about 10,000 contracts, or £500 million. Last Thursday saw a total of 31,480 lots, worth £1.57 billion, traded. It is a new world indeed.

The inter-dealer broker screens fail to give the whole picture on prices. Prices are moving with terrifying rapidity. Market-makers must hedge their positions in futures. Meanwhile, the market is struck, as it was last week, by a series of shocks which appears to alter completely the basis on which stocks have been evaluated. Not easy.

A few statistics convey part of the doomwatch flavour of the week. Early in November high coupon shorts were yielding slightly more than 11



Questioning Sir Terence about the autumn statement in general and exchange rate policy in particular, committee members were astonished to hear that on Treasury target, either implicit or explicit, existed for the pound.

They were not half as surprised as the gilt market. Traders had been given comfort in early November from the Chancellor's adamant statement on television that current parities would be defended to the last ditch through interest rates.

"Oh, no," groaned the traders, as they realized that another statement from the Chancellor was subject to the customary seasonal adjustment process. Down went the currency and down went gilts.

Worse was to come. The next day the gilt market felt itself cutting totally loose from familiar landmarks when the Prime Minister ruled out early membership of the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System (EMS). She also appeared to veto either the use of the interest rate weapon to defend sterling or intervention.

Sterling promptly nosedived through the absolute floor for the currency of 68, dragging the gilt market to unprecedented lows. At the long end some stocks are 25 per cent off their highs for the year.

Yet in a curious way, the Prime Minister's statement contained the seeds of possible recovery for the market. The bullish argument is certainly subtle, perhaps tenuous, and almost certainly short-term. But a good case can be made for buying the

It is remarkable what good things have been happening across the global village recently. The New York market pretty well succumbed to a terminal stock overload after the Japanese refused to bid at the November Treasury auctions. Later, however, the Fed waded in with all kinds of help for the bond market.

A coupon pass was followed by substantial assistance through system support. The market slowly recovered its poise. During the latest rally the long end has fallen about 43 basis points in yield terms; returns have declined from a peak of nearly 8 per cent to about 7.50 per cent.

The performance was helped by broad hints from Mr Manuel Johnson, the Fed's vice-chairman, that extra scope existed for a discount rate cut. A heavy hint to the market to nudge it into action? Perhaps, but bond traders still reacted positively.

The Japanese market has been firm and so have German bonds. In some respects

Good case can be made for buying at present peaks

Frankfurt has turned in one of the most surprising performances. Prices have zipped ahead in the face of continued Bundesbank intransigence over easier credit policies.

Yields have fallen from a recent peak of about 6.07 per cent to close on 6 per cent. The latest stock offering from the Federal Government, 6 1/2 per cent 1996, has stormed to a premium of DM2 over the issue price.

As British yields near 12 per cent, the level of protection on offer ought to guarantee adequate investor protection. A turn in the market looks imminent.

Conversely, if stocks fail to bounce and savers refuse to buy long yields at 11 per cent plus, then it is not to cover higher levels of return, with savers and borrowers still seeking an equilibrium area of dialogue. And back to the Terror of the Screens.

Christopher Dunn  
RBC Gilts

COMPANY NEWS

STODDARD HOLDINGS: Figures in £000s for the six months to September 30. Turnover 1,645 (17,993) operating profit 676 (403) finance charges 280 (379) profit before tax 396 (24) earnings per share 0.9p (loss 2p) fully diluted earnings per share 0.7p (loss 0.2p).

COMMON BROTHERS: No dividend for the year to June 30. With figures in £000s, turnover was 31,272 (42,495 rescaled), operating profit 1,310 (23,974 loss), interest payable 26 (2,000), tax payable 1,024 (26,774 loss). Tax receivable 401 (276 payable). Minority interests nil (1,403 cdt), extraordinary items 19,552 (nil), earnings per share 2.83p (418.41p loss).

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS: For the six months to July 31. With figures in £000s, turnover was 1,317 (19,642), operating profit 14,049 (26,094), interest payable 7,611 (8,399), exchange losses 231 (1,947 gain). Profit before tax 2,207 (19,642), tax payable 2,045 (7,568). Profit after tax 412 (2,097).

PICT PETROLEUM: Pict has agreed with Elf UK that, subject to contract, it will exchange all its North Sea and other British offshore oil exploration interests (excluding its Claymore, Rob Roy/Vancho and Southern N Sea gas interests) for Elf's interests in 26 British offshore licenses, mainly in the Midlands and Yorkshire.

NEW COURT TRUST: The unaudited net asset value per share on October 31 was 60.5p, after deducting the proposed final dividend, payable on December 18 at 13.5p.

HILL THOMSON & CO: For the six months to July 31, with figures in £000s, turnover was 4,792 (5,002), pretax profit 228 (573), tax 180 (234). Turnover after tax 4,612 (4,768). Operating profit 14,049 (26,094), interest payable 7,611 (8,399), exchange losses 231 (1,947 gain). Profit before tax 2,207 (19,642), tax payable 2,045 (7,568). Profit after tax 412 (2,097).

GUEST, KEEN & NEVILLE: The company has reached agreement for the sale, for £20 million, of GKN Stenman division to two Swedish investment companies, Heavys & Investment and Carve.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND COMPANY: The company has been appointed arranger for a £50 million (£35 million) uncommitted Euro commercial paper programme for Sweden's Skaraborgsbank. Notes will be issued under the programme with maturities of between 11 and 365 days.

SHITAM TIN DREDGING: The low tin price will have an adverse effect on the company's performance for the present year, shareholders have been told.

DEVELOPMENT: The company has agreed in principle to purchase, for about £17 million, the exploration and production interests of Sulpetro, a Canadian based company.

NMC INVESTMENTS: The dividend for the six months to September 30 is 0.5p (nil). With figures in £000s, turnover was 4,010 (3,499), pretax profit 759 (223), tax 178 (60) minority interest 1 (1), profit attributable 580 (162) earnings per share 2.4 (0.7).

WLS HOLDINGS: 2,278,003 new ordinary shares have been allotted as additional consideration for Schuils Abroad, Pflgrim-Air and the majority interest in H and C Travelway.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR HOLDINGS: The chairman, Mr Tom Sinclair, told the annual meeting that turnover so far this year is 20 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

Law Report Nov 24 1986

Choice of forum guidelines

Spillida Maritime Corporation v Canuslex Ltd. Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Templeman, Lord Griffiths, Lord MacKay of Clashfern and Lord Goff of Chieveley.

[Speeches November 19] In deciding whether a case was a proper one for service on a defendant out of the jurisdiction, the question to be asked was in which forum the case could most suitably and appropriately be tried for the interests of all the parties and for the ends of justice.

The House in Lords so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Spillida Maritime Corporation, from the order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Oliver) (The Times March 16, 1985; [1985] 2 Lloyd's Rep 116) reversing the decision of Mr Justice Staughton on November 16, 1984.

Mr Justice Staughton had dismissed the application of the Canadian defendants, Canuslex Ltd, to set aside or stay the proceedings brought against them by the plaintiffs regarding damage caused to their vessel through the carriage of the defendants' cargo of wet sulphur.

Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr Nicholas Leigh-Jones for the plaintiffs, Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Peter Goldsmith for the defendants.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that the solution of disputes about the relative merits of trial in England and trial abroad was pre-eminently a matter for the trial judge. Commercial Court judges were very experienced in such matters. In nearly every case evidence was an affidavit by witnesses of acknowledged probity.

His Lordship hoped that in future the judge would be allowed to study the evidence and refresh his memory of the speech of Lord Goff in the present case in the quiet of his room without expense to the parties; that he would not be referred to other decisions on other facts; and that submissions would be measured in hours and not days.

An appeal should be rare and the appellate court should be slow to interfere. His Lordship agreed with Lord Goff that there were grounds for interference in the present case.

LORD GOFF said that in cases where jurisdiction had been founded as of right, that is, where in this country the defendant had been served with proceedings within the jurisdiction, the defendant could now apply to the court to exercise its discretion to stay the proceedings on the ground usually called *forum non conveniens*.

That principle, long recognized in Scots law, had only been recognized recently in England. The classic statement was that of Lord Kinneir in *Sim v Robinow* ((1892) 19 R 665, 668).

"The plea can never be sustained unless the court is satisfied that there is some tribunal, having competent jurisdiction, in which the case may be tried more suitably for the interests of all the parties and for the ends of justice."

It was to be doubted whether the Latin tag *forum non conveniens* was apt to describe that principle. For the question was not one of convenience, but of the suitability or the appropriateness of the jurisdiction.

The Latin tag was so widely used it was probably sensible to retain it, but it was most important not to allow it to mislead one into thinking that the question at issue was one of mere practical convenience.

In the light of authoritative statements of the Scottish doctrine it was wiser to avoid use of "convenience" and to refer to the "appropriate" forum.

The law could at present be summarised as follows: 1 The basic principle was that a stay would only be granted on the ground of *forum non conveniens* where the court was satisfied that there was some other available forum, having competent jurisdiction, which was the appropriate forum for the trial, that is, in which the case could be tried more suitably for the interests of all the parties and the ends of justice.

2 In general the burden of proof rested on the defendant to persuade the court to exercise its discretion to grant a stay, although in respect of such matters raised to persuade the court to exercise its discretion the burden would lie on the party asserting it.

Furthermore, if the court was satisfied that there was another available forum which was *prima facie* the appropriate forum the burden would then shift to the plaintiff to show that there were special circumstances by which justice required that the trial should nevertheless take place in England.

3 The burden resting on the defendant was not just to show that England was not the natural or appropriate forum for the trial but to establish that there was another available forum which was clearly or distinctly more appropriate than the English forum.

In that way, proper regard was paid to the fact that jurisdiction had been founded in England as of right. There was the further advantage that, on a subject where comity was of importance, it appeared that there would be a broad consensus among major common law jurisdictions.

4 Since the question was whether there existed some other forum which was clearly more appropriate for the trial of the action, the court would look first to see what factors existed which pointed in the direction of another forum.

It was desirable to adopt the expression of Lord Keith in *The Abin Daver* ([1984] AC 398, 415) when he referred to the "natural forum" as being "that with which the action had the most real and substantial connection". So it was for connecting factors in that sense that the court had first to look; and those would include not only factors affecting convenience or expense (such as availability of witnesses), but also other factors such as the law governing the relevant transaction and the places where the parties respectively resided or carried on business.

5 If the court concluded at that stage that there was an other available forum which was clearly more appropriate for the trial of the action, it would ordinarily refuse a stay.

6 If, however, the court concluded at that stage that there was some other available forum which *prima facie* was matter for the trial judge. Commercial Court judges were very experienced in such matters. In nearly every case evidence was an affidavit by witnesses of acknowledged probity.



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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table titled 'STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES' showing market rates and forward rates for various currencies including New York, London, Hong Kong, and others.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table showing other sterling rates for currencies like Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cyprus, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, U.A.E. Bank, and Lloyds Bank.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table showing dollar spot rates for currencies like Ireland, Singapore, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, U.A.E. Bank, and Lloyds Bank.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table titled 'EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %' showing discount market rates and overnight high rates for various currencies.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices for London, New York, and other locations.

TREASURY BILLS

Table showing treasury bill rates for various maturities and locations.



# UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

# HORIZONS

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## University of Glasgow Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering

### Research Appointments - Integrated Optics, Semiconductor and Picosecond Optoelectronics

Two posts are available for suitably qualified (Ph.D. level) researchers to work in a major group currently supported by a substantial grant from SERC. Research is concerned with novel semiconductor lasers, monolithic optical integration, non-linear guided-wave optics and all-optical switching devices with picosecond response times. Excellent facilities for high-resolution electron-beam and photo-lithography are available and a new purpose-built laboratory for molecular beam epitaxy is at an advanced stage of preparation. Also available are picosecond laser facilities and microwave test equipment for device measurement. The group is therefore in an excellent position to design, make and test a new generation of high-speed devices for future optical communications, optical logic and optically-controlled microwave systems.

Appointments will be for up to three years on Range 1A scale (Academically Related Staff) with commencing salaries up to £11,275 per annum (under review). Engineers, Materials Scientists and Physicists with research experience in non-linear and guided-wave optics, epitaxial growth or semiconductor lasers should apply.

Applications, including C.V. (three copies) with names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to Professor John Lamb, Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8DD, not later than 13 December.

Further particulars will be provided upon request.

## APPOINTMENT OF BURSAR

Applications are invited for the appointment of Bursar from 1st September, 1987, on the retirement of Mr. J.E. Madocks.

The University's recurrent income approaches £50 million and capital works in train total some £2 million. The Bursar is head of sections of the administration dealing with such matters as financial management, investments, income generation, capital works, engineering services, and the maintenance and development of the University estate. Extensive experience in at least some of these areas, not necessarily in universities, will be required. Salary in accordance with experience.

Further particulars and conditions of the appointment may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Letters quoting the reference 1079 and the Form of Application should reach him not later than 15 January 1987.

## Head of Department of Life Sciences

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Applications are invited from well qualified biologists for the post of Head of Department of Life Sciences. Candidates will be expected to have substantial teaching and research experience in higher education and have industrial experience. The successful candidate is expected to promote strong academic leadership and will be eligible for consideration for election to the Professoriate of Trent Polytechnic. The appointment will be effective from Easter 1987 or alternatively from the beginning of 1987/88 academic session.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staffing Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4SU (Telephone 0522 412248, ext 2941). Closing date for receipt of applications: 3 December, 1986.

Trent Polytechnic Nottingham  
Nottinghamshire County Council.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PRACTICE LECTURER (NON-CLINICAL)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship (Non-Clinical) in the Department of General Practice. This is a new position and it is hoped to attract applicants from either behavioural or statistical disciplines. The appointee would be expected to contribute to the Department's expanding teaching and research programme. In addition to pursuing his/her own research interests the Lecturer would be expected to provide the Department with expertise in research design and statistics.

Initial salary will be within the first seven points of the Lecturer scale with membership of USS.

Further information available from Professor E. Iorres Williams, Department of General Practice, Telephone Nottingham (0502) 700111 extension 4592.

Other particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar and Secretary, Medical School, Queens Medical Centre, Nottingham, NG7 2UH whom completed applications should be returned by 12 January 1987.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM MEDICAL SCHOOL CHAIR OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The University of Nottingham invites applications from registered medical practitioners for a newly established Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The Professor will head a unit sited at the City Hospital, Nottingham and he will be succeeded by a Honorary Consultant status in the National Health Service. The Professor will be a member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Professor E.M. Symonds - University Hospital) and it is envisaged that the Chairmanship of the Department will rotate between the two professors after an appropriate time.

The salary will be within the appropriate professional range with membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Full particulars of the appointment, together with copies of relevant documents concerning the Medical School and application forms, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar and Secretary, Medical School, Queens Medical Centre, Nottingham, NG7 2UH. Applications should be returned by 1 January 1987.

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# A priest is always on call

## Roger Jones looks at the demands and rewards of a spiritual calling

A year or so ago I attended an event billed as a "Jobfair" designed to bring together employers seeking staff and people seeking jobs. And from the numbers present it appeared to be a great success.

As I strolled among the booths occupied by investment brokers, catering firms and the like, I stumbled upon a solitary figure wearing a clerical collar. My first thought was that he must be the chaplain to some captain of commerce. But when we got into conversation it turned out that he was in the recruitment business too, although admitted his firm had been in business for a good many centuries longer than the others.

If his appearance occasioned surprise, it is surely because the priesthood is regarded as different from other professions. It is much more than just a job with terms and conditions of service, etc. It is a vocation. Yet perhaps it is not so very different.

Recruitment and training are every bit as important for this as for other professions, not to mention salaries and pensions. Two millennia ago life was somewhat simpler.

As with any profession, it is inadvisable to make any long-term commitment until you have a clear idea

### A strong religious commitment is vital

of the pros and cons? One needs to shake off, for example, the preconception that a priest is primarily a social worker, or that a rural parson has plenty of time on his hands for the study of butterflies.

While there is certainly a social component and a study element in a priest's work, his chief concern is the saving of souls. A strong religious commitment is, therefore, vital.

There are times when the spiritual benefits of the work may seem poor compensation for the material benefits enjoyed by one's parishioners, as a friend of mine found when trying to support his growing family on a curate's salary.

Indeed, unless you are lucky enough to enjoy a private income, your life-style will need to be fairly modest. Yet, whatever the other drawbacks, you may be reasonably sure of a roof over your head, although you have to remember that your rights to a tied cottage may well come to an end with retirement.

Not that you are obliged to retire, and I was interested to learn recently of a parish priest who was still active at the age of 100.

What sort of people go into holy orders? At one time most churches restricted entry to the priesthood to the male of the species, but we live in changing times. The Church of England, for instance, is agonizing over the problem of whether to appoint women priests, while some of the Free Churches

successfully, you can either continue with parish work or specialize in another area.

Chaplains, for instance, seem to be much in demand whether in the armed forces, prisons or education. A former colleague of mine with a background in education opted for the latter course by becoming a school chaplain in matters both spiritual and intellectual.

This decision has suited his temperament and talents admirably. Others with a background in industry opt to become industrial chaplains either on a full-time basis or in addition to their parish duties. If you yearn for foreign climes, there should be plenty of opportunities overseas, since virtually all the churches operate world-wide. You might decide to enlist with a missionary society and follow in the footsteps of Noel Coward's Uncle Harry, or minister to an expatriate community in some far off land - work which is every bit as challenging as dealing with a large inner city parish.

Few priests have the luxury of a one-to-five day. Apart from Sunday work there is usually plenty to do in the evenings: meetings to attend, people to counsel, emergencies to deal with. An embassy chaplain once told me that at every social function he attended there

### You are not escaping from worldly matters

was at least one person who took him aside to ask for advice. A priest, it seems, is always on call.

This total commitment has implications for the priest's family, if he has one. A vicar's wife often has to take on the role of unpaid assistant, answering telephone calls when her husband is out, dealing with callers, motivating women's groups within the parish, etc. Not every woman finds she is able to adapt easily to this role, especially if her husband has opted for the priesthood after years in some other profession.

Joining the ministry is not a decision to be taken lightly, since it is not so much a profession as a way of life. While the importance of the priesthood may have diminished with the increasing secularization of society, nevertheless the clergy are still looked upon as leaders within their respective communities.

You are not escaping from worldly matters when you turn your collar round. You are seeking to convince the world of its need to change its ways. Candidates lacking personality or conviction should not apply.

More information can be obtained from The Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry (Anglican), 01-222 9011. Father Danson (RC), 0253 733661. Church of Scotland: 031-225 5722. Methodist Church: 01-930 7668. Baptist Union: 01-485 9883. United Reformed Church: 01-837 7661

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK Centre for Health Economics Research Fellow

Applications are invited from graduates in economics, economic statistics or econometrics, for a post of research fellow. Applicants need have no previous experience in health economics but must be prepared to invest in these skills. The post is concerned with costing health care therapies and investigating the cost effectiveness of screening procedures. The post is available for two years in the first instance.

Salary within the range £7,055 to £9,495 per annum, with USS. (These salary scales are currently under review)

Six copies of applications with full curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent to the Registrar's Department (Appointments), University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD.

Further particulars are available. Please quote advertisement reference number 1/7144

Closing date Monday 8 December 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS Centre for Philosophy and Public Affairs RESEARCH VISITOR PROGRAMME

Each year the Centre offers two visiting research fellowships, the TENNENT-TALSDOWN FELLOWSHIP and the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND FELLOWSHIP. These are intended primarily though not exclusively for professional philosophers and political theorists and subalterns from their own university or college. The fellowships carry with them a room in the Department of Moral Philosophy, access to library and word-processing facilities, limited secretarial services, a travel allowance, accommodation in one of the University's Halls of residence for an accommodation allowance of similar value, research expenses, and a small honorarium. Fellowships are normally held for one academic term, but may be held for longer by those who are able to bring additional financial support with them.

Applications for these two fellowships for the academic year 1987/88 are now invited. Applicants should send:

- 1) A curriculum vitae
- 2) Outline of proposed research
- 3) The names and addresses of at least two referees
- 4) A letter indicating the period during which the applicant, if successful, would prefer to hold the fellowship.

To The Establishment Officer, University of St Andrews, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ from whom further information may be obtained by the closing date of 12 January 1986.

## University of London CHAIR OF LAW TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC)

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies), which would be welcome from candidates with experience in any particular area of Law, should be submitted to the Teachers' Section (7), University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

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For further details, contact Headmaster, Richard Morgan, Cheltenham College, Cheltenham GL53 7LD. Tel (0242) 513540.

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If this date is impossible, please contact St. Margaret's as an alternative date may be arranged.

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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
01-629 9323

## POLITICS

An intelligent and hard-working PA/Secretary is needed by this Conservative MP to work from his Chelsea home. You will need to have a flexible approach to the work, and in addition to frequent telephone calls and liaising with constituents, be able to cope with a varied and busy workload including a high level of correspondence. WP (Amstrad) an advantage and excellent typing and rusty shorthand.

**RECEPTION SW1 to £10,000**

This prestigious firm of consultants based in luxurious offices close to Piccadilly are looking for a professional receptionist. In addition to all the normal reception duties which you will share, you will need accurate typing to assist on the WP (training given). The successful candidate will be immaculately presented with a bright outgoing personality. Age 23-30.

**COBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.**  
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7789

## SUPERB BENEFITS £11,500

**LEGAL EXPERIENCE NEEDED.** A superb opportunity to join a top firm of American attorneys as secretary to two associate lawyers. Superb benefits include free lunch in work, 50/55 skills and IBM Displaywriter experience essential. Please telephone 01-240 3551.

**Elizabeth Hunt**  
Recruitment Consultants  
23 College Hill London EC4

## HAVE FUN AND £11,000

This chap's job is fascinating and he expects things to go with a "zing". At 37 he is a partner of an up-and-coming management consultancy. To keep pace you'll be brought with a sense of the ridiculous. The work will be client related - arranging, chasing, liaising and prioritising. Though shorthand and typing is less than half the job, you'll share his funniness for quality and layout. No speed merchant necessary - an intelligent 80wpm short-hand and 30+ typing. Age 24-30. EC2.

**TWO MINS VICTORIA £9,000 at 20**  
At least 18 months interested in the dynamic world of international finance? Then support this young whizzy Financial Director who is busy acquiring companies for major chemical group. Arrange diaries, correspondence and travel. Type your report on your very own WP and use your Maths 'O' level to help make sense of it all. Free lunch. 23 days holidays. 100wpm/100wpm.

**Love-Tate Appointments**  
01-283 0111

## £9,000 AMBITIOUS SECRETARY/PA

required by large firm of Central London Estate Agents to administer small highly successful specialist team. Must have an excellent understanding of English, be hard working, presentable and able to work under pressure when required. Age 25-45 years. Driving licence essential.

**Telephone 727 0530**  
Reference JMB1

## PA/ADMIN

Required for MD of a very busy W.I. computer training company. Our person needs to have excellent admin/organisational skills and plenty of initiative. Computer awareness useful. Salary neg. PPP + Bonus.

Please telephone Joanna Reckitt on **01 637 1234** by 27th November.

## VARIATIONS ON A THEME have opened their first 'shop' and are looking for

**A TRAINEE SHOP MANAGER**  
With good retail sales experience, willing to work flexible hours in Bloomsbury, London WC1, who wants to join a small team in developing an exciting new concept in specialist retailing.

Salary negotiable.  
Please call Carol Burkinshaw on 01 852 8455

**BI-LINGUAL PA BANKING**  
**£14,000 + PERKS**  
Senior secretarial post in large international bank for a bilingual (English & Spanish) with good shorthand skills and excellent organisational skills. Excellent benefits. Please call Lyn Bell on 01 423 3854 (01 423 8822 24 hr answering machine)

**ITALIANO CORRENTE**  
**£8,500 with amazing perks!**  
Exciting City Co. need young sec. with fluent Italian 90/50 to work in European division. Bright and bubbly personality essential.

**Wendy Johnson**  
01-493 3885  
REC CONS

**PERSONNEL SECRETARY**  
**MERCHANT BANKING**  
**£10,500 + 11%**  
This may be the ideal career move for you if you are good at people and over the top at organisation. The established Merchant Bank are looking for a bright, team orientated secretary to work for two overseas Personnel Directors in order to provide full support the right person will have an excellent telephone manner, good shorthand and WP skills and a keen eye for detail. A level education is preferred. Age 22-28.

**PORTMAN**  
Personnel Secretaries  
Service Limited  
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**£28,500**  
TV. PR. Publishing. Design. Are these the kind of companies you would like to work for? Call NOW for immediate interviews.

01-730 5148  
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At the Ritz we specialise in Executive PA appointments and understand the needs of career-minded professionals

Commitment	(120/80) + loyalty	£18k
Fashion	(100/60) + sophistication	£12k
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Client career	(80/50) + personality	£10k
Director's Diplomat	(100/60) + social graces	£11k

CALL IN CONFIDENCE  
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You can, by working as a Manpower office temporary  
Work when you want, of a variety of businesses.  
Weekly pay, free training. Call us now.

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**TRAINEE BROKERS SAL NEG**  
Established brokers will give excellent training and salaries plus bonuses for dynamic, energetic people who enjoy participating in a successful team, handling of banking business. Further graduates or at least educated to A level standard.

Call Lynn Laidlaw  
Staff Introductions  
TEL: 01-486 6951

**CLIENT CO-ORDINATION £9,000**  
Assist top Advertising Agency's MD with his busy scheduling co-ordinating European agencies. Superb offices plus perks. Good shorthand and auto.

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Staff Introductions  
TEL: 01-486 6951

**SLOE GIN £2,500 (JNR SEC)**  
'But not slow shorthand' to have, ability to arrange flowers and handle travel arrangements for busy boss of leading drink distillers. Spanish or French useful. With 100% shareholding and good auto.

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Caroline Wallinger  
Staff Introductions  
TEL: 01-486 6951

**CAREY STREET**  
If only we'd had a secretary from Senior Secretaries

**HORSE LOVER**  
**£9,500-£10,000**  
Superb opening in the Horse World (Central London Office) for well-groomed PA/Sec with SVH at Director Level. Ideally 33-38.

353 7696  
**COVENT GARDEN BUREAU**

**PUBLIC RELATIONS CAREERS AND JOBER SECRETARIES**  
C. £20K  
To join top PR Consultancy in Current Affairs, liaison with the Press, Government Bodies and Consumer Groups.

353 7696  
**GARDEN BUREAU**

**HOTEL HOTEL JUNIOR SEC £7,500**  
Five Star Hotel opening for Copy Secretary in busy Marketing role. Good skills - social and secretarial are important at this famous West End Establishment.

353 7696  
**BUREAU**

**BRIGHT SECRETARY**  
Aged 22+ with some initiative and good skills required for company in Mayfair. Excellent English and speaking voice with impeccable appearance.

£8,500 +  
Phone 01-491 0040

**SECRETARY TO MD WARM PERSONALITY £12,000 Neg**  
Although a lot of work is generated from the Managing Director's office one of the main requirements is a relaxed and outgoing personality, dealing with all levels of people with warmth and understanding whilst also organising a busy Managing Director. Some shorthand, typing and W.P. experience essential. Preferred age 27-35.

**BANKING £11,000 Mortgage etc.**  
A capable secretary 25-50 with experience at Director level would enjoy the busy day this Merchant Bank will provide. Initiative and strong cheerful personality, ability to cope during frequent absences of Director and his Manager and accurate shorthand and typing are essential. Lots of client contact and internal liaison.

**£8,500 - £13,000**  
Warts and all reports on our clients' current sec/pa vacancies posted tonight if you call Premium Secretaries on 486 2667 before 6.45pm.



**£13,000 neg LEYTON POLISH!**  
Car owner or marathon trainee for an Industrial Co. in modern offices in E10. You are adaptable, lively and will efficiently fulfill the secretarial role (SH, WP, telex etc) for the easy-going, mid 30's Financial Director. Age 25-45, with good presentation. French useful.

City 377 8600  
West End 439 7001

**SECRETARIES PLUS**  
**VICTORIA**  
**£218,000 PA**  
Friendly team within a professional group of a well known company seek a senior secretary (22 years) with shorthand. Will come with IBM computer and word processor. Varied duties with interesting admin. Good promotion prospects and benefits.

For interview please tel  
Victoria, Lons on  
01-577 6525  
**CENTACOM**  
(Recruitment Consultants)

**SUPER SEC**  
Required by City Company with small, busy office. Would suit mature person restoring career. Experience in telecommunications preferred. To 9k.

Tel: 01 242 5979  
Ask for Tom (with the utmost discretion)

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

صوتك من الامل

Sadness in Paradise: all is revealed

Ever mindful of his obligation to respect Elgar's soulful cello theme under the opening titles, John Mortimer's Paradise Postponed retains its air of sadness right up to the last shot of the concluding episode tonight (ITV, 9.00pm).

Also ending tonight is Robert McCrum's documentary series The Story of English (BBC2, 8.05pm) which seems to have confounded everybody by taking an essentially radio subject - the evolution and transmutation of a language - and turning into stimulating television.

Radio choice: There is a repeat broadcast of Frederick Lonsdale's highly polished comedy On Approval (Radio 4, 3.00pm), with Dulcie Gray, Michael Denison, Jill Bennett and Francis Matthews in the cast.



Jill Bennett in the concluding episode of Paradise Postponed (on ITV, 9.00)

- BBC1
6.00 Ceefax ADL
6.30 News headlines followed by The Flintstones, Cartoon Series. (r) 6.55 Weather.
7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Boughey, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxton. National and International news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. Plus, all this week, Bernard Falk discusses the treatment of his heart problem with cardiologist Kim Fox.

- BBC2
8.55 The Lords This Week. A repeat of yesterday's programme of highlights of the week's debates in the House of Lords.
9.38 Daytime Two: teamwork in careers 10.00 The One in the Middle. A 10.15 Music: rhythms 10.38 Farming in Scotland 11.00 News.
12.00 Working women and new technology 12.28 Ceefax 12.40 Under-age drinking and society's attitude to alcohol 1.05 Micro Live 1.39 Working in the city: women when they give birth. (r) 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news presented by Leonard Parkin.
1.30 Film: My Teenage Daughter (1959) starring Anna Neagle and Sylvia Sims. A mother believes her 17-year-old daughter's boyfriend is not what he claims to be. Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama series set in a large Australian city hospital.
4.00 Tickle on the Tum. Village tales for children 4.10 The Telegraph 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. Animated science fiction adventures. 4.45 From the Top. Comedy series starring Bill Oddie as a star-struck ex-punk manager.
5.15 Blockbusters. Bob Holmes presents another round of the general knowledge game for teenagers.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and John Andrew.
6.25 Help! Vic Taylor Gee with news of work-out, an organisation helping the young unemployed.
6.35 Crossroads. Benny is Graham's Colgate's minder.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. A building society executive; two students; and a fireman.

- ITV LONDON
9.25 Thames news headlines.
9.30 Schools: part two of a film version of the Christmas story 3.47 The baker and baking 3.58 No Henry-Parky, a play by Naomi Lewis 10.11 A trip to the seaside 10.26 The Craft, Design and Technology conference 10.45 What is the future for work? 11.18 Science: rivers of rock 11.41 Biotechnology.
12.00 Sarah's Music. Danny the Dancer. (r) 12.10 Let's Respond to the tale of The Sensitive Robot.
12.30 Baby and Co. Dr Miriam Stoppard examines the choices available to women when they give birth. (r) 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news presented by Leonard Parkin.
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- CHANNEL 4
2.30 The Late Late Show. Dublin's music and chat show.
3.00 Newsline. Weekly Irish current affairs programme.
4.00 Mavis on 4. Mavis Nicholson in conversation with comedy impresario Mike Yarwood who talks frankly about his life and his battle with the bottle.
4.30 Countdown. The reigning champion is challenged by Tony Curtis and a window cleaner from Eccles.
5.00 Grampian Sheepdog Trials. The first semifinal of the Grampian Television Trophy.
5.30 Basketball. Go 4. In Simon Reid and Danny Palmer with the latest basketball news and action from both sides of the Atlantic.
6.00 Make Your Own Video. A new four-part series, presented by Anna Soubry who plays the complete novice when it comes to handling video equipment and receives advice from professional cameraman Philip Chavannes.
6.30 Write On. Part seven of Ruth Pitt's series on the lost art of letter writing and other writing skills.
7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen includes a report on the South African government's efforts to set up a form of black communities.
7.50 Comment from Sidney Block, author and Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Social Services.
8.00 Brookside. Pat and Terry arrive back from Barbados and Tommy McArdle informs them that they must accompany his wife on the final leg back to Edinburgh; and the Cockhills apply for a loan to ease their debt problems.
8.30 Chance in a Million. It is Tom's and Alice's wedding eve and everything is going smoothly. The best man, the bridesmaid, and the majority of wedding guests are missing. (Oracle)
9.00 Of the Lake. A dramatization of a Sean O'Faolain story about a married middle-aged woman who reaches the crossroads of her life after an affair that has lasted six years. Starring Mary Larkin and Tony Doyle. (r)
10.00 A People's War. Part three of the series about the Second World War on the home front examines how the problems of food shortages were overcome. (Oracle)
11.00 The Eleventh Hour: Witness to War. An Oscar-winning documentary about Charlie Clemens, a Viet-Nam War US Air Force pilot who is now a doctor working behind rebel lines in El Salvador. Followed by And That is Why the State is to Blame. A profile of Mariela Garcia Villa, president of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador who was killed in March 1983 by the Salvadoran army. Ends at 12.30.

- VARIATIONS
BBC1 WALES: 5.35-6.00pm Wales Today 6.35-7.00pm (News) 7.15-7.30pm Rugby Special (Ulster v Leinster) 7.30-7.55pm News (Northern Ireland) 8.35-8.55pm (News) 9.00-9.15pm (News) 9.15-9.30pm (News) 9.30-9.45pm (News) 9.45-10.00pm (News) 10.00-10.15pm (News) 10.15-10.30pm (News) 10.30-10.45pm (News) 10.45-11.00pm (News) 11.00-11.15pm (News) 11.15-11.30pm (News) 11.30-11.45pm (News) 11.45-12.00pm (News)
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Tony Doyle and Mary Larkin in Lovers of the Lake, adapted from the story by Sean O'Faolain (Channel 4, 9.00pm)

PHILIPS SL New white-base super long life bulbs. NOW 6000 hours of light for one-quarter the electricity. They directly replace ordinary light bulbs.

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